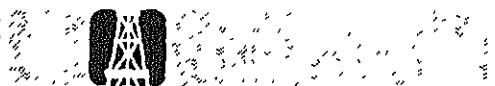


Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D C



March 1984

Published:
May 1984



Subscription Information

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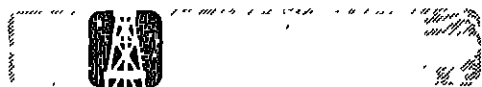
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Petroleum Supply Monthly



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Published:
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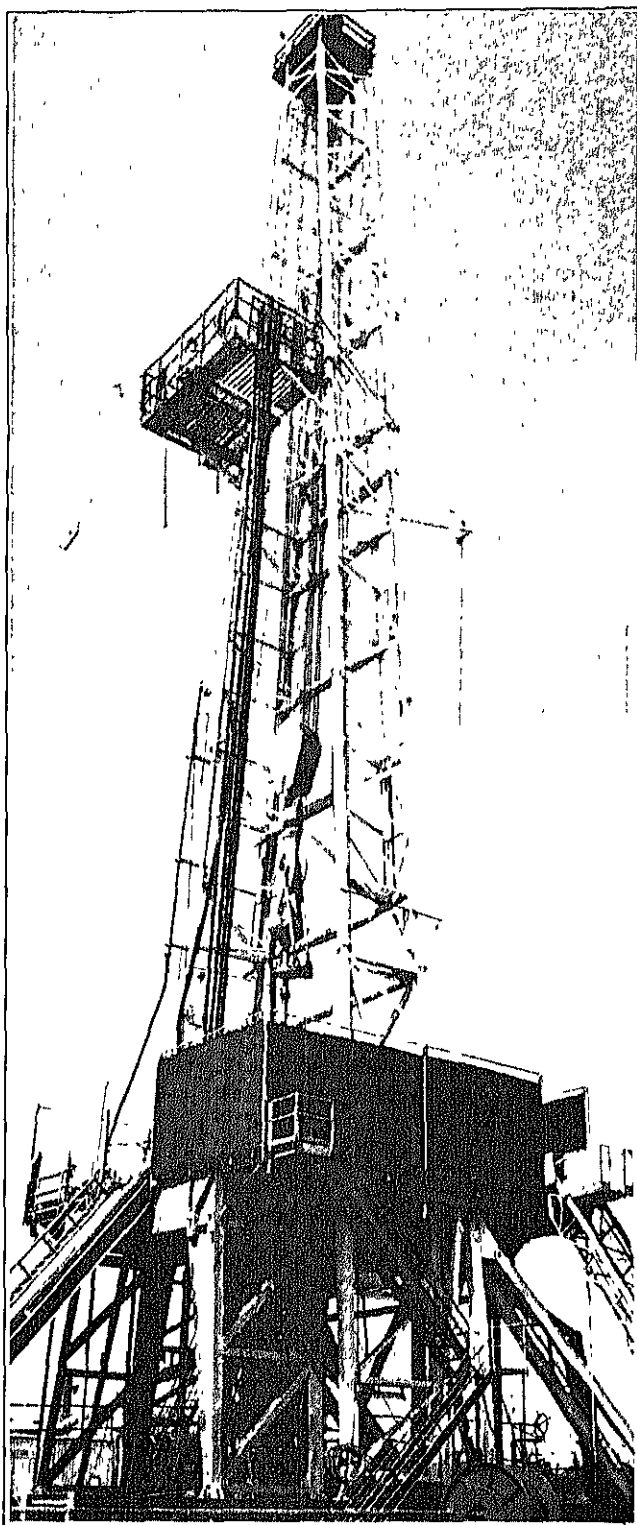
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DOE/EIA-0109 (84/03)
Dist. Category UC-98

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Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through April		
	1984	1983	% Change	1984	1983	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.5	- 3.8	6.4	6.3	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.7	7.3	3.1	2.8	11.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.4	- 3.9	1.6	1.5	7.8
Other Products	4.2	4.2	- 0.2	4.6	4.3	7.8
Total	15.2	14.8	2.6	15.8	15.0	5.9
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.9	11.4	4.1	11.9	11.0	7.9
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.3	10.2	0.9	10.3	10.3	0.5
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.3	2.9	11.8	3.1	2.4	25.7
SPR	0.1	0.2	- 28.8	0.1	0.2	- 29.1
Products	1.5	1.6	- 4.5	2.1	1.5	42.1
Total	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.1	28.8
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	168.2	0.2	0.2	28.5
Products	0.6	0.7	- 16.1	0.5	0.7	- 27.8
Total	0.8	0.8	3.8	0.7	0.9	- 17.6
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	- 0.3	- 0.2	—	(s)	- 0.1	—
Products	- 0.1	0.4	—	0.1	1.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	397	318	24.8			
Other	345	366	- 5.6			
Total	742	684	8.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	245	221	11.0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	99	103	- 4.1			
Residual Fuel Oil	44	47	- 6.6			
Other	323	322	0.5			
Total	711	692	2.7			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,453	1,376	5.6			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

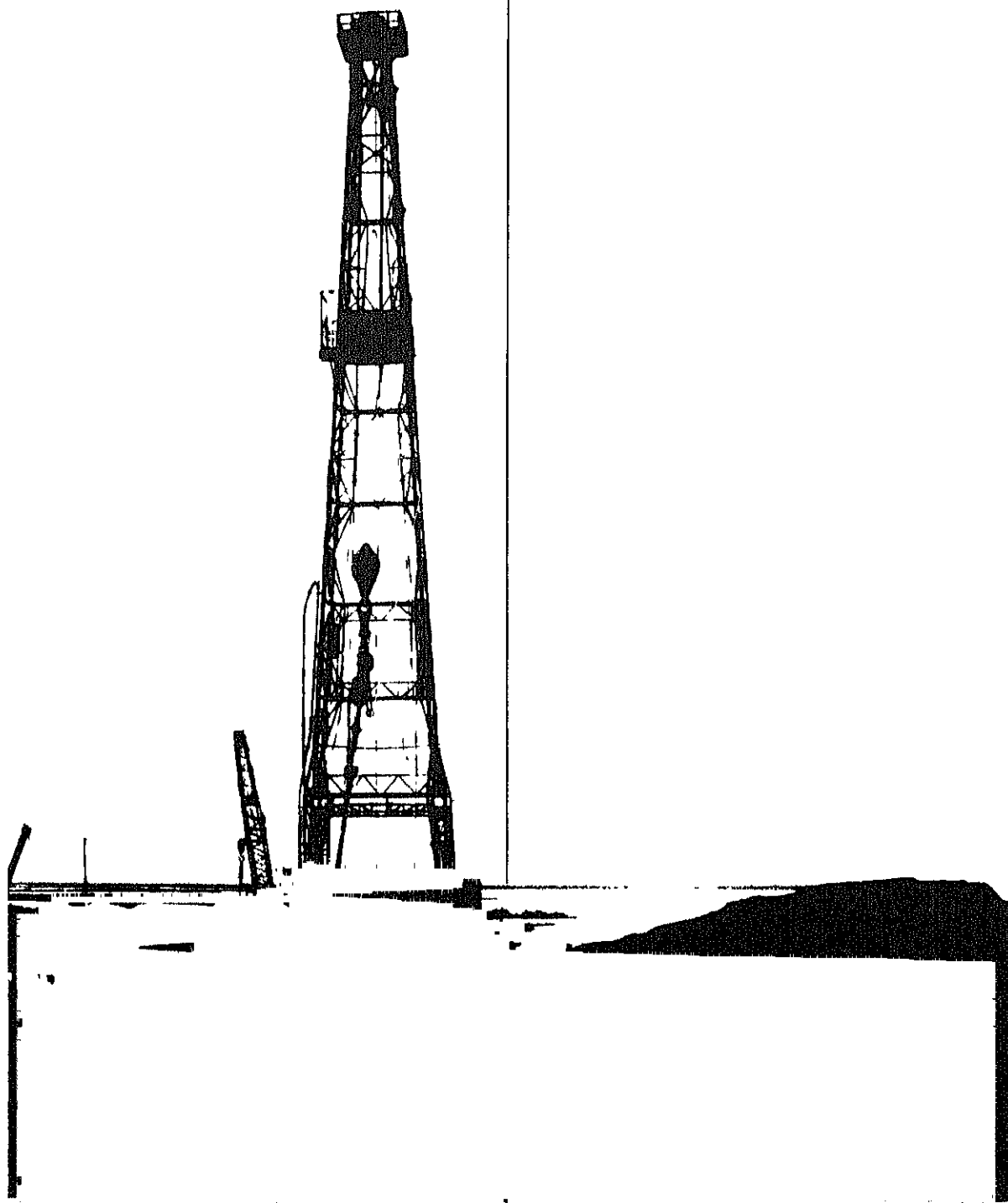
3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. April 1984 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are March 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1984.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,853	⁸ 1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	January	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
	April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
	December	10,276	8,598	1,628	128	688	15,487	⁸ 1,430
	AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	
1983	January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	⁸ 865	14,765	1,453
	February	10,298	8,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772	1,432
	March	10,259	8,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484	1,375
	April	10,229	8,686	1,502	-438	431	14,779	1,376
	May	10,231	8,682	1,483	68	-759	14,250	1,397
	June	10,262	8,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281	1,409
	July	10,237	8,647	1,536	118	-922	14,913	1,434
	August	10,257	8,653	1,561	-781	-289	15,366	1,467
	September	10,323	8,666	1,598	-191	-634	15,396	1,492
	October	10,317	8,654	1,604	-180	-456	14,947	1,512
	November	10,310	8,624	1,636	182	-128	15,533	1,510
	December	10,188	8,612	1,533	-306	2,150	16,691	1,453
	AVERAGE	10,272	8,656	1,564	-215	239	15,184	
1984	January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
	March*	10,354	8,718	1,588	R -2	R 643	R 16,017	R 1,444
	April**	NA	8,688	NA	-485	-141	15,164	1,453
	AVERAGE	NA	8,697	NA	-164	83	15,837	

¹ Includes lease condensate

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

For stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Various respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks
ns. See Explanatory Note 10.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503	
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003	
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602	
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593	
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008	
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624	
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149	
	August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,386	
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624	
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374	
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958	
	December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746	
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399	
	February	3,691	2,268	1,423	865	262	603	2,825	
	March	3,629	2,232	1,398	801	174	627	2,829	
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	809	88	721	3,935	
	May	4,898	3,234	1,664	848	280	568	4,049	
	June	5,218	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443	
	July	5,690	3,868	1,822	571	145	426	5,119	
	August	6,036	4,174	1,863	663	172	491	5,373	
	September	6,088	4,221	1,867	684	177	507	5,403	
	October	5,256	3,446	1,810	576	140	436	4,680	
	November	5,168	3,312	1,856	679	186	494	4,489	
	December	4,986	3,214	1,772	639	95	544	4,348	
	AVERAGE	4,988	3,303	1,686	739	164	575	4,249	
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772	
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,081	
	March*	R 5,253	R 3,455	R 1,798	840	236	605	4,413	
	April**	4,961	3,443	1,518	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	AVERAGE	5,298	3,222	2,076	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

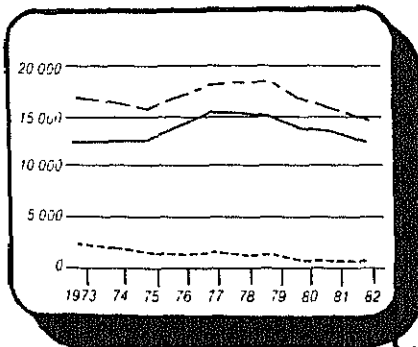
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

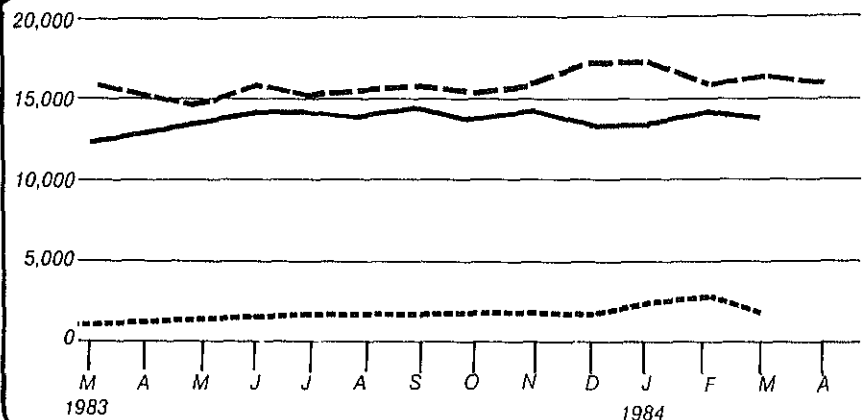
Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

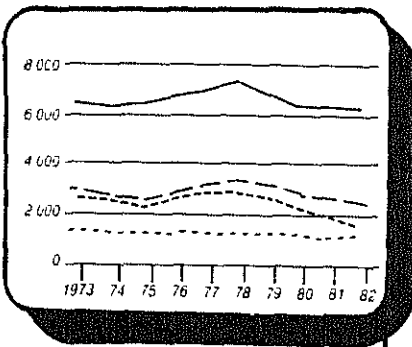
Legend
 - - - Petroleum Product Supplied
 — Refinery Production
 . . . Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

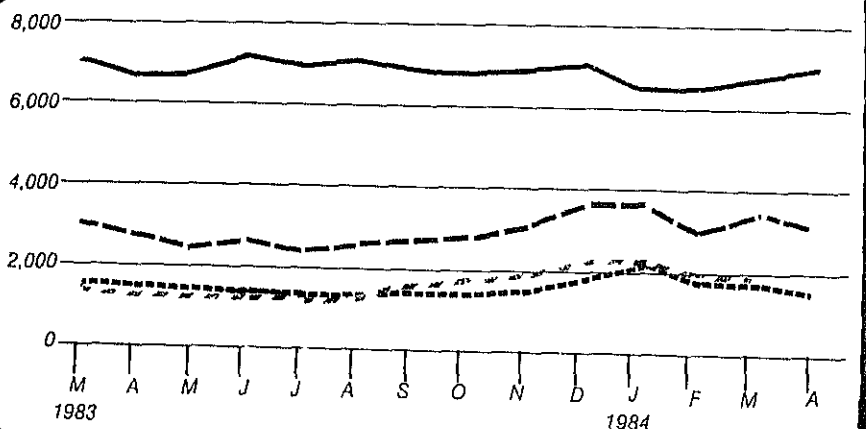
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

Legend
 — Motor Gasoline
 - - - Distillate Fuel Oil
 . . . Residual Fuel Oil
 - . - LPG¹

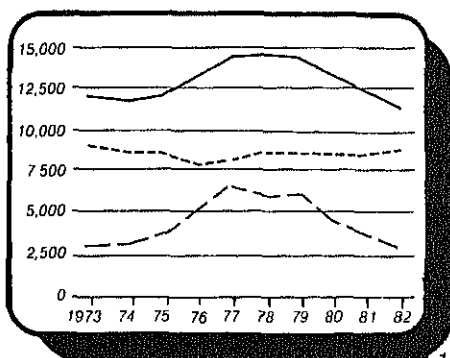
¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases



Monthly

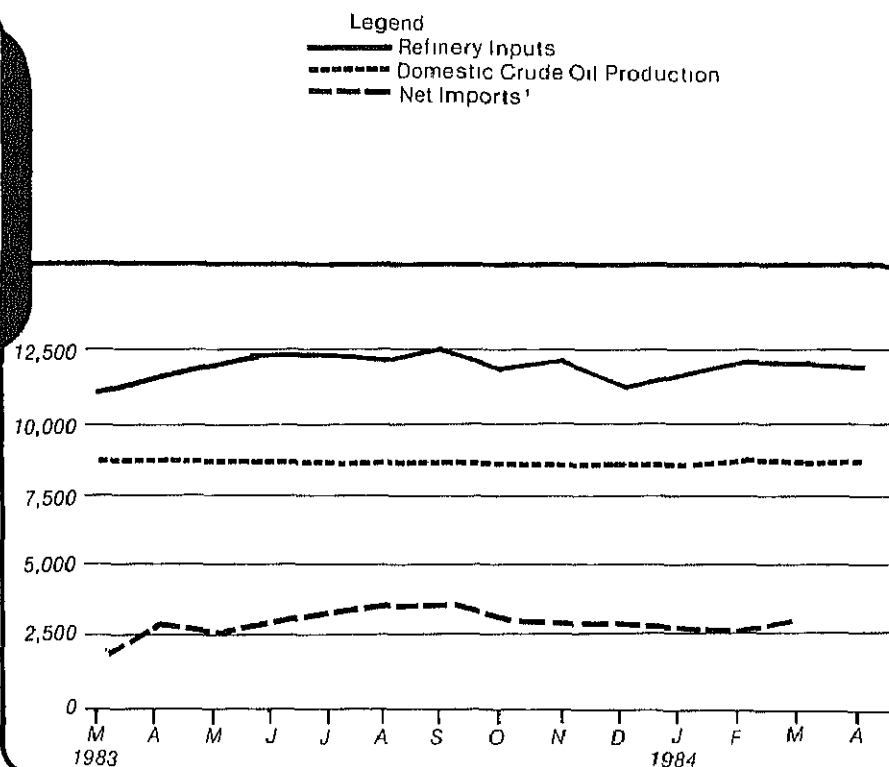
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

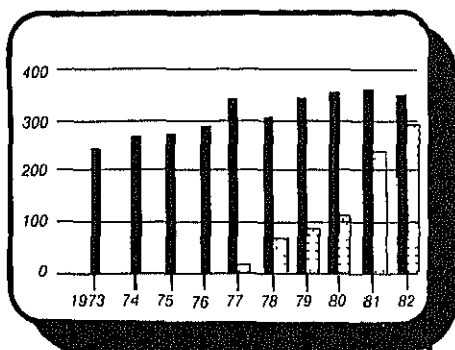
¹ Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

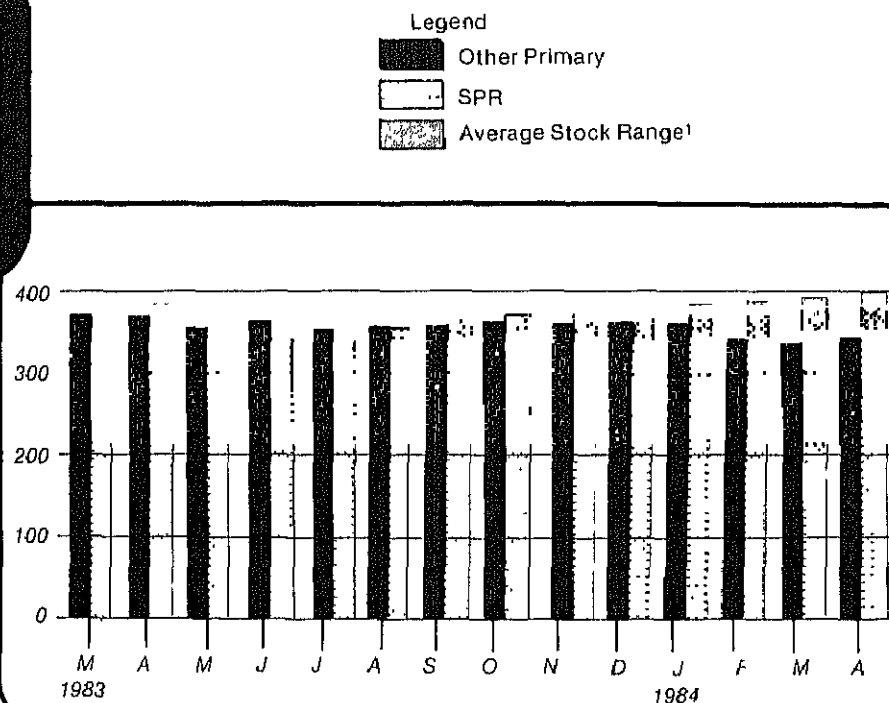
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Ranges for other primary crude oil is based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly 5

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,358	162	6,196	-163	84
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52
1981	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	6 46
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	-242
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	-29
	March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	357
	April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233	196
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	205
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	144
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406
	October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-219
	December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252
	AVERAGE	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38
1983	January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-197	-185
	March	8,677	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184	240
	April	8,686	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	-241
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	289	2,945	-293	362
	June	8,676	1,710	3,502	190	3,312	-188	25
	July	8,647	1,705	3,868	274	3,594	-264	382
	August	8,653	1,712	4,174	350	3,823	-358	-423
	September	8,666	1,722	4,221	309	3,912	-307	116
	October	8,654	1,731	3,446	202	3,244	-201	21
	November	8,624	1,713	3,312	171	3,141	-135	317
	December	8,612	1,713	3,214	193	3,021	-252	-55
	AVERAGE	8,656	1,715	3,303	234	3,069	-234	19
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	282
	March*	8,718	1,740	R 3,455	R 148	R 3,307	R -147	R 145
	April**	8,688	1,725	3,443	146	3,297	-146	-339
	AVERAGE	8,697	1,736	3,222	146	3,077	-141	-23

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied. Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Note 11. Notes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	644	294	350
	AVERAGE	-59	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March	NA	2	10,854	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,436	88	68	684	318	366
	May	NA	1	11,789	280	63	681	327	355
	June	NA	1	12,287	144	64	686	332	354
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	65	683	341	342
	August	NA	1	12,141	172	64	707	352	355
	September	NA	1	12,445	177	66	713	361	352
	October	NA	1	11,784	140	63	718	367	351
	November	NA	2	12,003	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,217	95	67	722	379	343
	AVERAGE	NA	1	11,672	164	65			
1984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
	March*	NA	2	R 11,936	236	62	R 728	392	R 336
	April**	NA	NA	11,905	NA	NA	742	397	345
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,876	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859
	February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096
	July	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235
	December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,690
	AVERAGE	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023
	April	228	0	180	(³)	210	0	186	508	125	1,438
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,645
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	146	1,938
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240
	August	370	0	426	45	416	213	464	477	230	2,641
	September	413	0	587	21	516	86	324	472	208	2,627
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	165	0	545	56	318	21	214	435	135	1,891
	December	141	0	569	45	291	9	329	408	163	1,957
	AVERAGE	235	0	336	29	335	48	294	414	140	1,832
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792
	AVERAGE	290	0	366	88	276	23	249	460	116	1,867

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	January	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474	5,332
	February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510	4,807
	March	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433	4,484
	April	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507	4,378
	May	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981	4,811
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231	5,327
	July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204	5,890
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137	5,244
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472	5,414
	October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222	5,306
	November	51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508	5,744
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,916	4,606
	AVERAGE	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988	4,372
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655	3,691
	March	86	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,606	3,629
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,306	4,744
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	235	651	3,252	4,898
	June	137	576	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281	5,218
	July	69	633	849	191	103	369	37	364	836	3,450	5,690
	August	142	540	891	194	90	461	40	313	725	3,395	6,036
	September	137	523	832	251	82	472	33	308	822	3,461	6,088
	October	164	539	771	172	106	414	48	370	565	3,149	5,256
	November	143	542	717	144	110	334	55	440	793	3,278	5,168
	December	119	592	718	153	113	429	22	271	613	3,030	4,986
	AVERAGE	122	542	822	187	96	381	40	283	684	3,156	4,988
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	AVERAGE	127	658	719	244	75	374	48	350	947	3,542	5,409

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are included.

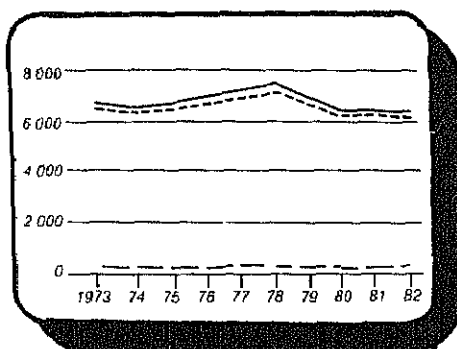
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

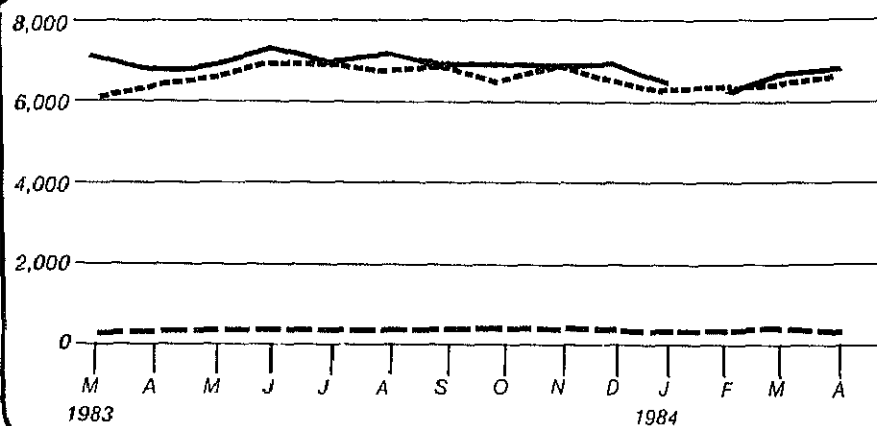
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

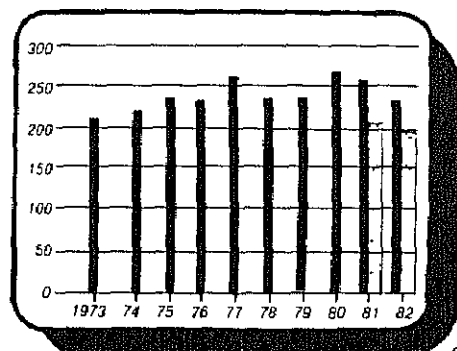
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Finished Gasoline Production
 . . . Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

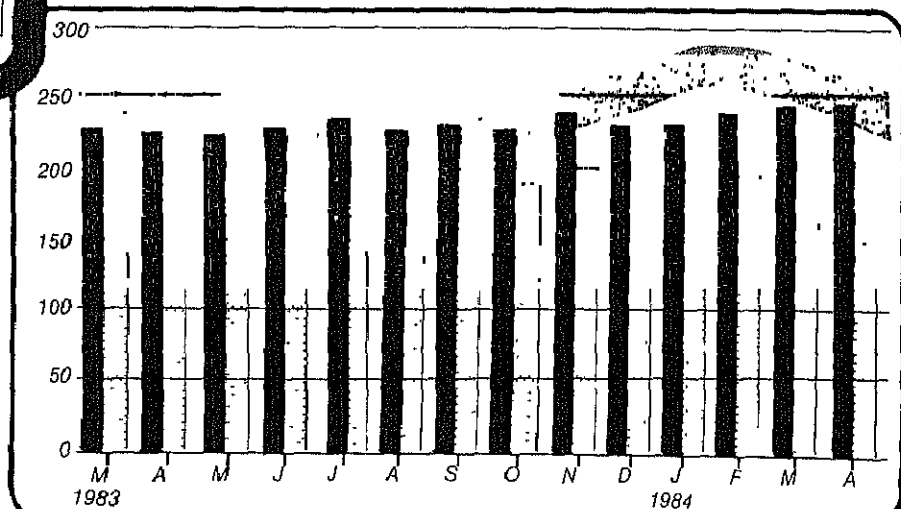
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 ■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
 - - - Finished Motor Gasoline
 . . . Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹Includes motor gasoline blending components

²Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	AVERAGE ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	⁶ 235	⁶ 194
	AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	⁶ -186	(^s)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	208
	February	5,848	142	32	(^s)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207
	March	5,897	205	765	23	6,843	3,620	52.9	224	184
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,505	53.9	221	183
	May	6,386	284	-128	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	225	187
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,008	3,796	54.2	223	183
	July	6,704	297	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190
	August	6,539	260	159	13	6,946	3,836	55.2	226	185
	September	6,582	285	-160	14	6,693	3,671	54.8	230	190
	October	6,188	335	60	2	6,581	3,698	56.2	228	188
	November	6,636	269	-274	2	6,629	3,714	56.0	236	196
	December	6,314	217	340	25	6,846	3,967	57.9	222	185
	AVERAGE	6,332	249	47	10	6,617	3,646	55.1		
1984	January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March*	R 6,375	R 343	R -197	9	R 6,512	3,747	57.5	R 243	R 203
	April**	6,615	266	-129	NA	6,750	NA	NA	245	205
	AVERAGE	6,335	286	-175	NA	6,442	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

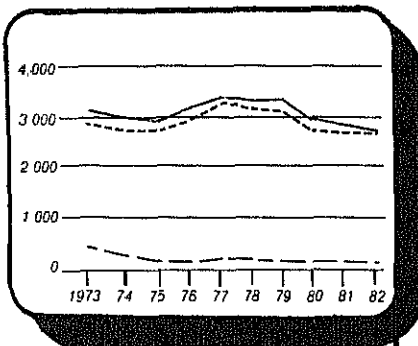
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

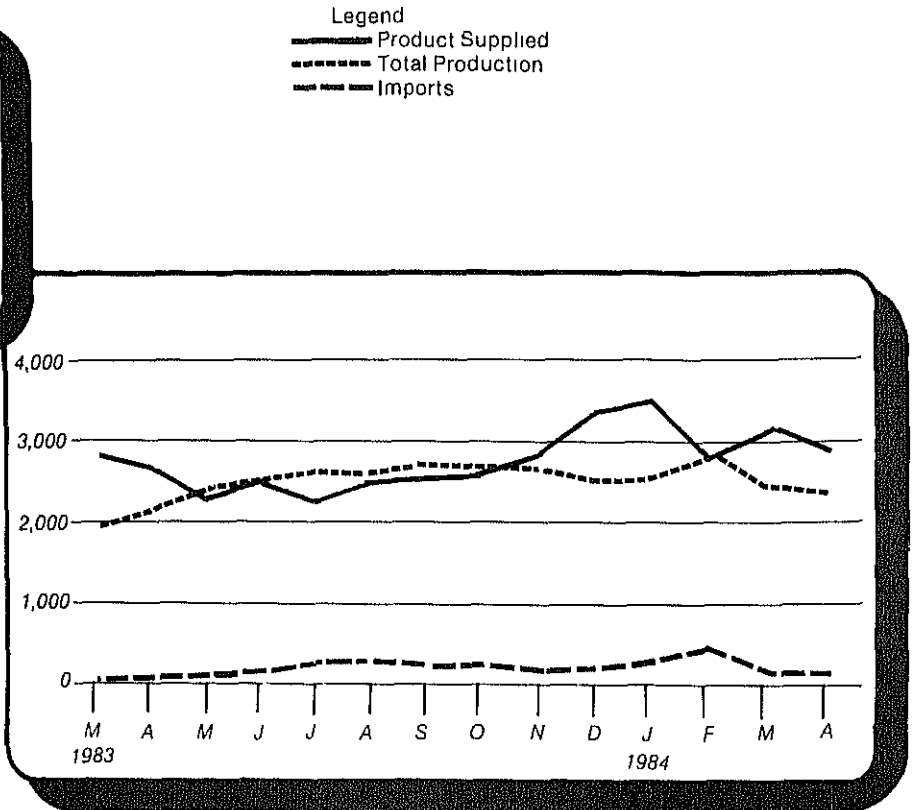
Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



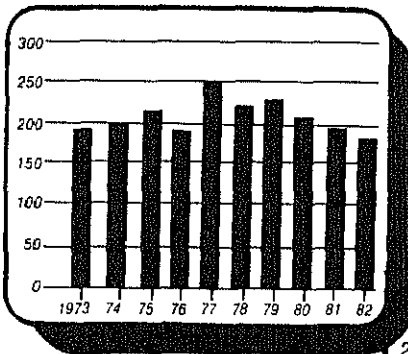
Annual



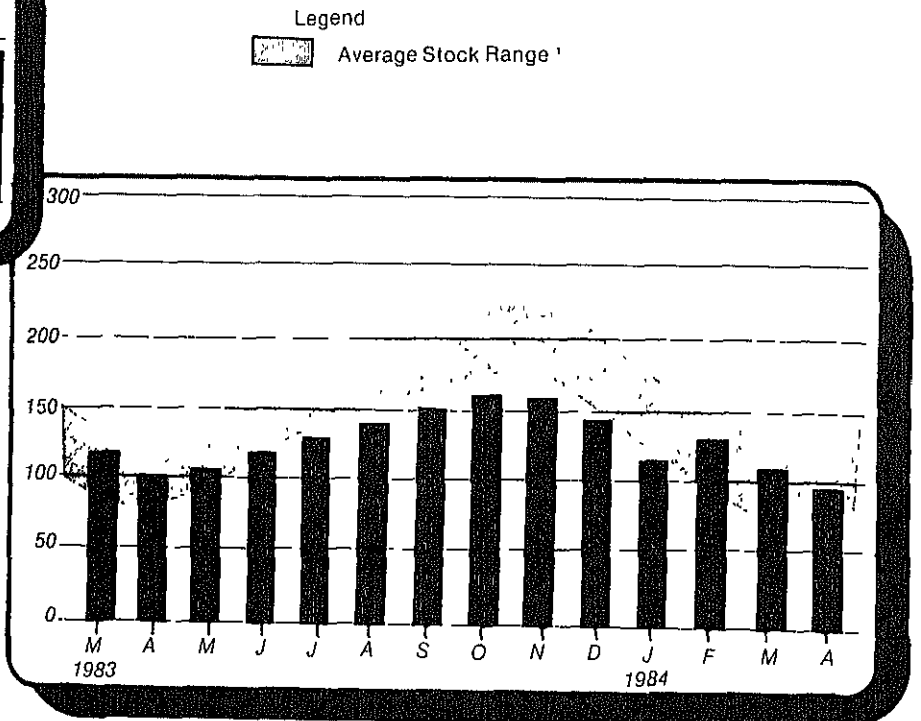
Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data Jan 81-Dec 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	AVERAGE ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	January	2,591	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,855	⁴ 179
	AVERAGE	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	
1983	January	2,314	58	⁴ 561	NA	173	2,760	168
	February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	147
	March	1,991	42	926	NA	59	2,900	119
	April	2,169	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
	May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341	109
	June	2,545	175	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
	July	2,600	259	-556	NA	55	2,248	131
	August	2,612	302	-403	NA	43	2,467	144
	September	2,725	253	-374	NA	37	2,568	155
	October	2,682	255	-275	NA	55	2,606	163
	November	2,679	189	65	NA	54	2,879	161
	December	2,524	212	675	NA	54	3,358	140
	AVERAGE	2,454	169	124	NA	64	2,682	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March*	R 2,480	R 115	R 727	NA	66	R 3,256	R 110
	April**	2,405	164	383	NA	NA	2,912	99
	AVERAGE	2,580	249	349	NA	NA	3,131	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

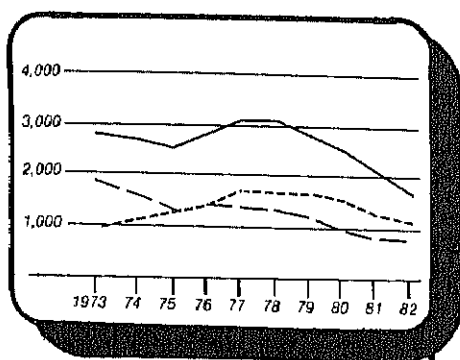
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

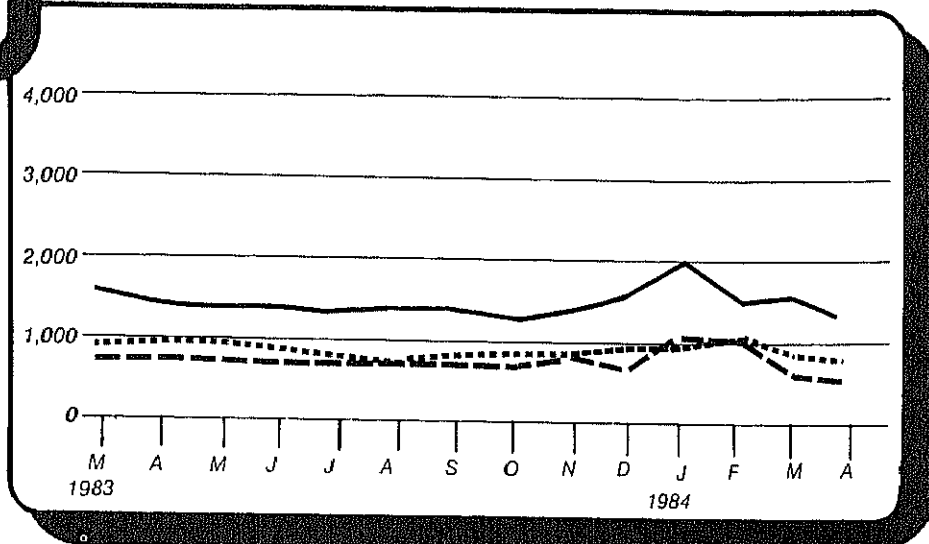
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

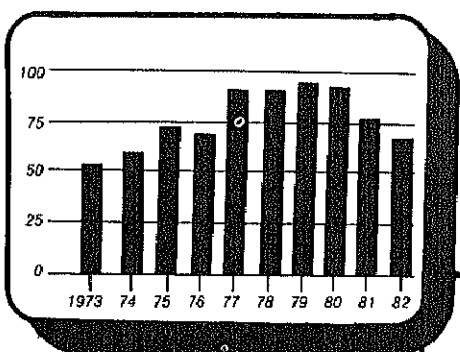
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



Monthly

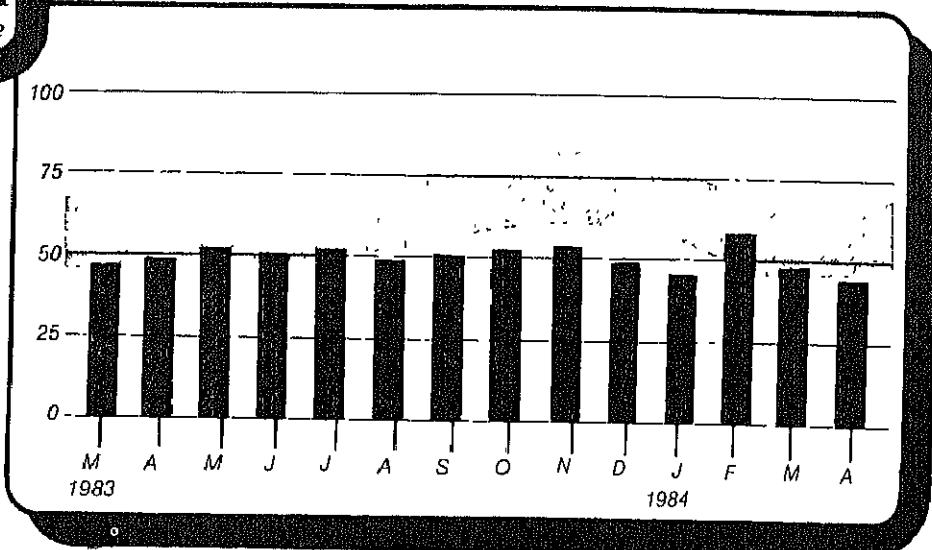
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend
 [Bar] Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data. Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	AVERAGE ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,186	956	363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	66
	December	989	747	6	43	186	1,598	⁴ 66
	AVERAGE	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	
1983	January	935	691	⁴ 243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February	857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	686	220	NA	169	1,569	46
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,364	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
	June	832	676	28	NA	219	1,317	50
	July	771	682	-58	NA	90	1,306	52
	August	706	705	115	NA	165	1,362	48
	September	815	690	-47	NA	134	1,324	50
	October	799	634	-56	NA	153	1,224	51
	November	848	777	-101	NA	167	1,358	54
	December	893	646	173	NA	141	1,570	49
	AVERAGE	846	689	52	NA	185	1,403	
1984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
	March*	R 887	R 633	R 321	NA	204	R 1,637	48
	April**	785	520	119	NA	NA	1,311	44
	AVERAGE	906	828	42	NA	NA	1,636	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (°) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

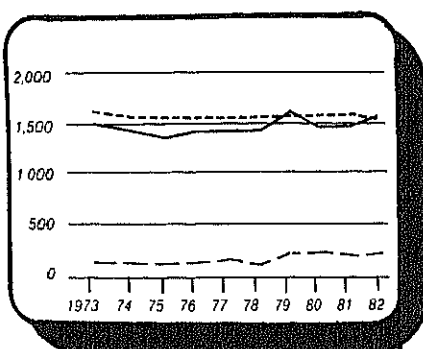
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

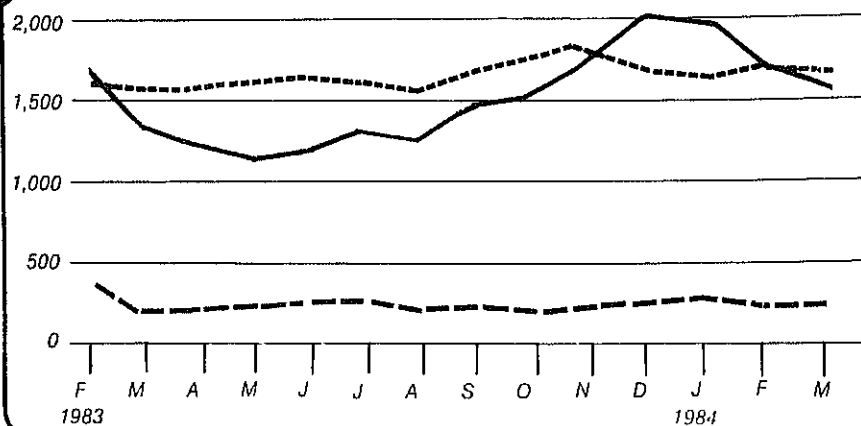
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

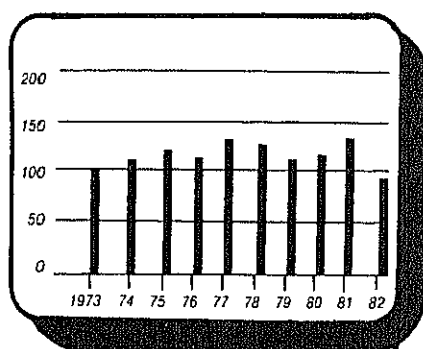
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

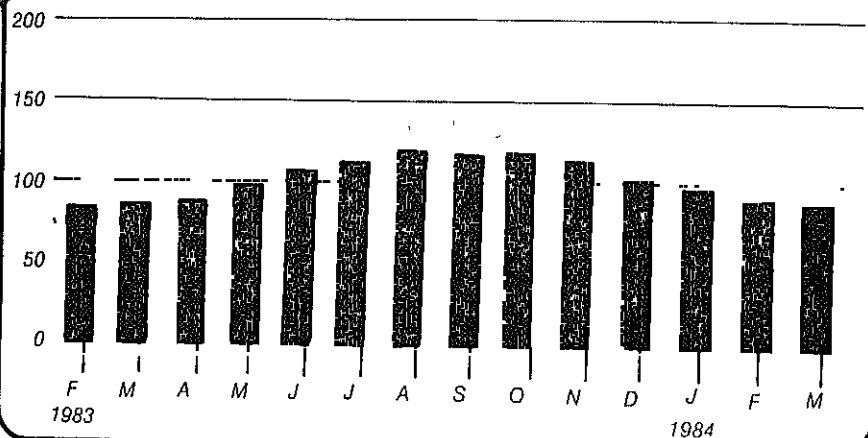
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 [] Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, Jan 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	AVERAGE	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
	October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	⁴ 94
	AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	
1983	January	1,662	240	⁴ 618	313	118	2,088	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
	March	1,517	166	-51	189	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	116	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094	96
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,169	106
	July	1,571	191	-206	217	55	1,284	112
	August	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	118
	September	1,625	178	-23	236	86	1,457	119
	October	1,688	160	-61	268	32	1,487	121
	November	1,784	180	78	361	33	1,648	116
	December	1,644	247	575	358	66	2,043	⁴ 101
	AVERAGE	1,602	190	6	252	73	1,473	
1984	January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,993	93
	February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
	March*	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
	AVERAGE	1,661	249	211	315	44	1,762	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	AVERAGE	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
	September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271
	October	3,529	383	244	915	266	2,976	264
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	⁴ 253
	AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	
1983	January	3,222	297	⁴ -371	570	271	2,307	271
	February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	March	3,400	298	-94	570	249	2,786	273
	April	3,363	377	3	596	247	2,901	273
	May	3,448	364	26	694	242	2,902	273
	June	3,674	427	99	715	292	3,197	270
	July	3,703	393	106	757	209	3,237	266
	August	3,774	435	23	689	242	3,302	266
	September	3,861	460	-31	768	236	3,287	267
	October	3,579	427	-124	701	195	2,985	270
	November	3,560	442	101	912	238	2,955	267
	December	3,106	450	387	877	257	2,808	⁴ 255
	AVERAGE	3,498	388	10	711	242	2,943	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,931	253
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
	March*	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
	AVERAGE	3,492	511	-216	611	230	2,945	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1982: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1983 through March 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. April 1984: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production)(see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1983 through April 1984: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics

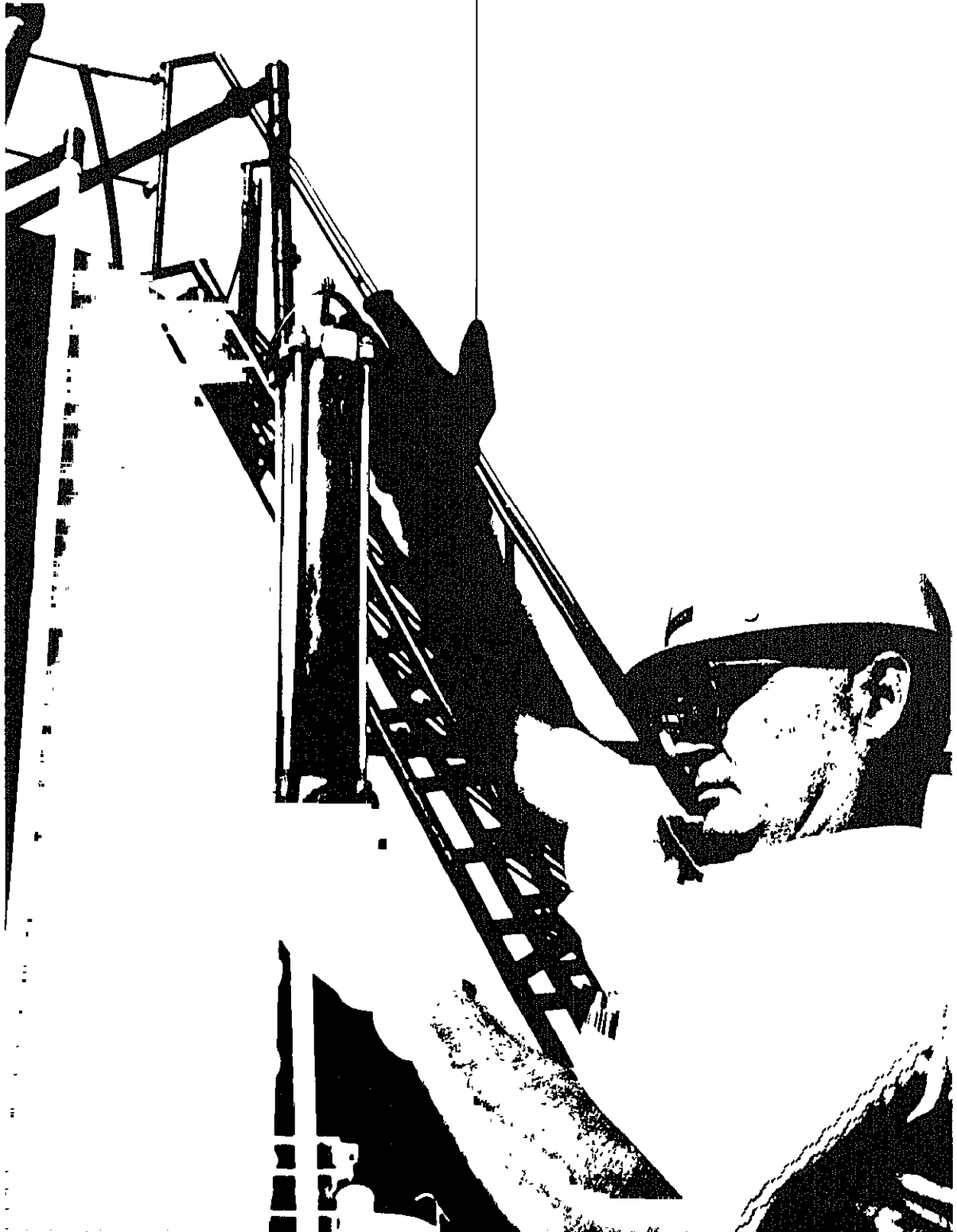


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1984

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 59,940	1,740	E 158,374	1,740
(2) Lower 48 States	E 216,312	6,978	E 633,338	6,980
(3) Total U.S.	E 270,252	8,718	E 791,712	8,700
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	102,519	3,307	273,375	3,004
(5) SPR Imports	4,575	148	13,224	145
(6) Exports	7,304	236	17,397	191
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	99,791	3,219	269,201	2,958
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,558	-147	-12,705	-140
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	4,485	146	7,435	82
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,894	-64	-5,923	-65
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	2,034	66	30,141	331
(12) Total Other Sources	-31	-1	18,948	208
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	370,012	11,936	1,079,661	11,867
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	49,222	1,588	145,818	1,600
(15) Net Imports ²	1,142	37	3,494	38
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	359	12	822	9
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,723	1,636	149,934	1,648
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,925	-191	-11,757	-129
(19) Imports	7,740	250	25,697	282
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,494	48	4,259	47
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	16,933	546	49,165	540
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,918	62	5,791	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	22,160	715	73,155	804
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	442,895	14,287	1,302,949	14,318
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	46,890	1,506	176,187	1,936
(26) Exports	18,572	599	43,104	474
(27) Imports (Net)	28,117	907	133,083	1,462
(28) Total New Supply of Products	471,012	15,194	1,436,033	15,781
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	25,502	823	25,271	278
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	496,514	16,017	1,461,304	16,058
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	201,889	6,512	577,039	6,341
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	100,932	3,266	291,534	3,204
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	60,759	1,937	158,815	1,743
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,896	1,581	160,298	1,762
(35) Other ⁴	92,040	2,969	268,027	2,945
(36) Crude Oil	1,918	62	5,791	64
(37) Total Product Supplied	496,514	16,017	1,461,304	16,058
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	335,741	—	335,741	—
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	391,794	—	391,794	—
(40) Unfinished Oils	115,688	—	115,688	—
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	41,109	—	41,109	—
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,943	—	7,943	—
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	551,779	—	551,779	—
(44) Total Stocks	1,444,034	—	1,444,034	—

¹ A balancing item.² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
	E 270,252	0	107,094	-71	2,034	76	370,012	7,304	1,918	727,535
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Pentanes Plus	48,982	11,757	8,777	729	0	0	15,584	2,283	52,378	96,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,507	0	1,310	359	0	0	6,826	168	3,382	7,943
Ethane	40,475	11,757	7,467	370	0	0	8,958	2,115	48,996	88,576
Propane	15,488	827	3,565	-727	0	0	78	336	18,739	21,404
Normal Butane	15,882	8,623	2,023	1,309	0	0	126	1,228	26,483	40,841
Isobutane	6,149	2,334	1,137	-741	0	0	5,088	384	3,408	16,937
	2,956	-27	742	529	0	0	3,666	168	366	9,394
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,494	0	7,740	-5,925	0	0	9,814	0	-6,505	156,777
Unfinished Oils	1,494	0	0	99	0	0	1,593	0	0	247
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4,969	-6,030	0	0	3,217	0	-4,278	115,668
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,771	20	0	0	5,013	0	-2,222	40,460
	0	0	0	-14	0	0	-9	0	-5	402
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	240	400,586	39,222	25,132	0	0	0	16,457	448,723	463,203
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	119	197,521	10,635	-6,121	0	0	0	285	201,869	202,798
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	77	81,784	6,098	-1,971	0	0	0	285	85,703	98,472
Finished Aviation Gasoline	42	115,737	4,537	-4,150	0	0	0	0	116,166	104,326
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	526	2	-83	0	0	0	0	445	2,722
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,579	347	-570	0	0	0	(a)	6,356	6,719
Kerosene	0	27,671	1,051	-1,002	0	0	0	21	27,699	33,901
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,464	43	1,419	0	0	0	0	3,927	7,835
Residual Fuel Oil	41	76,824	3,566	22,537	0	0	0	2,036	100,932	109,844
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	27,497	19,623	9,959	0	0	0	6,320	50,759	47,639
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	4,475	1,261	-389	0	0	0	304	5,042	2,064
Special Naphthas	0	9,401	0	-22	0	0	0	370	9,009	1,956
Lubricants	0	1,659	1,792	78	0	0	0	66	3,463	3,056
Waxes	0	4,924	422	556	0	0	0	714	5,188	11,180
Petroleum Coke	0	487	25	-8	0	0	0	50	455	665
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	13,983	0	644	0	0	0	6,232	8,395	5,680
Still Gas	0	7,834	30	-1,645	0	0	0	19	6,200	25,200
Miscellaneous Products	0	16,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,911	0
	79	1,830	425	-221	0	0	0	39	2,073	2,144
Total	320,968	412,343	162,834	19,865	2,034	76	395,410	26,044	496,514	1,444,034
¹ Unaccounted for crude oil										

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(a) = Less than 500 barrels

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 791,712	0	285,598	-5,270	30,141	132	1,079,861	17,397	5,791	727,535
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	145,076	31,745	26,430	20,003	0	0	47,237	4,285	171,732	96,519
Pentanes Plus	25,686	0	3,742	822	0	0	18,568	248	11,434	7,943
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	119,390	31,745	22,688	19,181	0	0	28,669	4,037	160,298	88,576
Ethane	45,634	2,245	9,433	-25	0	0	196	496	56,585	21,404
Propane	47,022	24,783	7,426	14,439	0	0	411	2,466	90,793	40,841
Normal Butane	18,136	4,759	3,523	3,452	0	0	17,363	826	11,681	16,937
Isobutane	8,598	-42	2,305	1,315	0	0	10,699	248	1,229	9,394
Other Liquids	4,259	0	25,697	-11,757	0	0	37,032	0	-18,833	156,777
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	4,259	0	0	38	0	0	4,297	0	0	247
Unfinished Oils	0	0	20,428	-8,170	0	0	21,820	0	-9,562	115,668
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	5,269	-3,540	0	0	10,996	0	-9,267	40,460
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-85	0	0	-81	0	-4	402
Finished Petroleum Products	542	1,181,550	153,499	6,090	0	0	0	39,057	1,302,614	463,203
Finished Motor Gasoline	256	567,823	26,623	-17,303	0	0	0	361	577,039	202,798
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	188	235,699	14,011	-4,388	0	0	0	361	245,129	98,472
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	88	332,124	12,612	-12,915	0	0	0	0	331,909	104,326
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1,951	3	-431	0	0	0	0	1,523	2,722
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,726	891	-506	0	0	0	63	18,048	6,719
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	81,681	5,604	-1,533	0	0	0	408	85,344	33,901
Kerosene	5	12,462	1,139	25	0	0	0	3	13,628	7,835
Distillate Fuel Oil	116	239,931	25,216	30,758	0	0	0	4,487	291,534	109,644
Residual Fuel Oil	0	86,102	84,594	1,469	0	0	0	13,550	158,615	47,639
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	12,177	3,282	-352	0	0	0	639	14,468	2,064
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	24,236	0	-199	0	0	0	1,120	22,917	1,956
Special Naphthas	-50	5,026	3,901	97	0	0	0	153	8,821	3,056
Lubricants	0	13,796	1,076	895	0	0	0	1,359	14,408	11,180
Waxes	0	1,275	113	112	0	0	0	113	1,387	665
Petroleum Coke	0	40,536	0	-199	0	0	0	16,681	23,656	5,680
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	21,276	52	-6,408	0	0	0	36	14,884	25,200
Still Gas	0	49,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,633	0
Miscellaneous Products	215	5,919	1,004	-335	0	0	0	94	6,709	2,144
Total	941,589	1,213,295	492,224	9,066	30,141	132	1,164,130	60,749	1,461,304	1,444,034

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,718	0	3,455	-2	66	2	11,936	236	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs									
Pentanes Plus	1,580	379	283	24	0	0	503	74	1,690
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	0	42	12	0	0	214	5	1,09
Ethane	1,306	379	241	12	0	0	289	68	1,581
Propane	500	27	115	-23	0	0	3	11	604
Normal Butane	512	278	65	42	0	0	4	40	854
Isobutane	198	75	37	-24	0	0	164	12	110
	95	-1	24	17	0	0	118	5	12
Other Liquids									
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	250	-191	0	0	317	0	-210
Unfinished Oils	48	0	0	3	0	0	51	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	160	-195	0	0	104	0	-138
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	89	1	0	0	162	0	-72
	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products									
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	12,922	1,265	811	0	0	0	531	14,475
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	6,372	343	-197	0	0	0	9	6,512
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,638	197	-84	0	0	0	9	2,765
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3,733	146	-134	0	0	0	0	3,747
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	17	(s)	-3	0	0	0	0	14
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	212	11	-18	0	0	0	(s)	205
Kerosene	0	893	34	-32	0	0	0	0	894
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	79	1	46	0	0	0	(s)	127
Residual Fuel Oil	1	2,478	115	727	0	0	0	66	3,256
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	887	633	321	0	0	0	204	1,637
Other Oils > 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	144	41	-13	0	0	0	10	163
Special Naphthas	0	303	0	-1	0	0	0	12	291
Lubricants	0	54	58	3	0	0	0	2	112
Waxes	0	159	14	18	0	0	0	23	167
Petroleum Coke	0	16	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	451	0	21	0	0	0	201	271
Still Gas	0	253	1	-53	0	0	0	0	200
Miscellaneous Products	0	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	546
	3	59	14	-7	0	0	0	1	67
Total	10,354	13,301	5,253	641	66	2	12,755	840	16,017

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,700	0	3,149	-58	331	1	11,867	191	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,594	349	290	220	0	0	519	47	1,887
Pentanes Plus	282	0	41	9	0	0	204	3	126
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,312	349	249	211	0	0	315	44	1,762
Ethane	501	25	104	(s)	0	0	2	5	622
Propane	517	272	82	159	0	0	5	27	988
Normal Butane	199	52	39	38	0	0	191	9	128
Isobutane	94	(s)	25	14	0	0	118	3	14
Other Liquids	47	0	282	-129	0	0	407	0	-207
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	47	0	0	(s)	0	0	47	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	224	-90	0	0	240	0	-105
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	58	-39	0	0	121	0	-102
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	6	12,984	1,687	67	0	0	0	429	14,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,240	293	-190	0	0	0	4	6,341
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,590	154	-48	0	0	0	4	2,694
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,650	139	-142	0	0	0	0	3,647
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	(s)	-5	0	0	0	0	17
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	195	10	-6	0	0	0	1	198
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	898	62	-17	0	0	0	4	938
Kerosene	(s)	137	13	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	150
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,637	277	338	0	0	0	49	3,204
Residual Fuel Oil	0	946	930	16	0	0	0	149	1,743
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	134	36	-4	0	0	0	7	159
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	266	0	-2	0	0	0	12	252
Special Naphthas	-1	55	43	1	0	0	0	2	97
Lubricants	0	152	12	10	0	0	0	15	158
Waxes	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	445	0	-2	0	0	0	183	260
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	234	1	-70	0	0	0	(s)	164
Still Gas	0	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	545
Miscellaneous Products	2	65	11	-4	0	0	0	1	74
Total	10,347	13,333	5,409	100	331	1	12,793	668	16,058

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,251	0	27,304	29	-2,366	4,858	15	32,061	0	0	14,495
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	939	1,366	1,087	389	0	2,577	0	206	42	6,111	2,772
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ..	835	1,366	435	381	0	2,577	0	165	42	5,387	2,724
Pentanes Plus ..	104	0	653	8	0	0	0	41	0	724	48
Other Liquids	-67	0	2,546	-1,824	0	714	0	2,513	0	-1,144	19,045
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol ..	-67	0	0	76	0	0	0	9	0	0	31
Unfinished Oils ..	0	0	1,100	-1,627	0	714	0	2,254	0	-2,067	14,306
Motor Gasoline Blending Components ..	0	0	1,446	-250	0	0	0	273	0	923	4,585
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components ..	0	0	0	-23	0	0	0	-23	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	108	35,270	31,484	24,912	0	69,628	0	0	1,089	160,314	145,460
Finished Motor Gasoline ..	108	17,488	8,935	242	0	41,015	0	0	25	67,764	60,549
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline ..	66	5,472	5,183	435	0	14,589	0	0	25	25,720	28,478
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline ..	42	12,016	3,753	-193	0	26,426	0	0	0	42,044	32,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline ..	0	0	1	36	0	99	0	0	0	136	462
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel ..	0	576	347	-183	0	406	0	0	(9)	1,146	953
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel ..	0	614	1,024	693	0	9,050	0	0	(9)	11,381	7,736
Kerosene ..	0	59	43	976	0	356	0	0	1	1,434	3,517
Distillate Fuel Oil ..	0	8,124	3,270	17,054	0	16,586	0	0	405	44,829	37,302
Residual Fuel Oil ..	0	3,327	16,766	6,353	0	651	0	0	181	26,916	24,444
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed ..	0	400	238	23	0	54	0	0	48	666	307
Special Naphthas ..	0	32	276	8	0	314	0	0	3	827	614
Lubricants ..	0	620	232	-21	0	622	0	0	198	1,255	3,128
Waxes ..	0	69	11	1	0	65	0	0	5	141	115
Petroleum Coke ..	0	1,089	0	137	0	0	0	0	202	1,024	872
Asphalt and Road Oil ..	0	1,291	30	-503	0	152	0	0	1	969	5,142
Still Gas ..	0	1,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,456	0
Miscellaneous Products ..	0	125	309	96	0	258	0	0	18	770	317
Total	3,231	36,636	62,421	23,506	-2,366	77,777	15	34,780	1,130	165,280	181,772

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

(s) = Less than 500 barrels

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,457	0	17,162	-751	35,903	3,341	26	87,320	766	0	74,322
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,979	2,539	5,529	1,115	0	2,721	0	5,061	1,121	14,701	29,535
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,695	2,539	5,529	1,110	0	2,108	0	3,290	953	14,738	26,237
Pentanes Plus	1,284	0	0	5	0	613	0	1,771	168	-37	3,298
Other Liquids	188	0	703	-1,893	0	-82	0	-953	0	-131	27,298
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	188	0	0	18	0	0	0	206	0	0	113
Unfinished Oils	0	0	646	-2,036	0	-82	0	-1,891	0	419	19,003
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	57	168	0	0	0	775	0	-550	7,991
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-43	0	0	0	-43	0	0	191
Finished Petroleum Products	24	92,389	839	-340	0	20,245	0	0	315	112,842	128,425
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	53,768	207	-2,841	0	13,604	0	0	0	64,738	63,129
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	23,922	112	-1,744	0	6,948	0	0	0	29,238	32,568
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,846	95	-1,097	0	6,656	0	0	0	35,500	30,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	61	0	-19	0	108	0	0	0	150	681
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	887	0	-1	0	80	0	0	0	966	1,424
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,365	0	-248	0	1,704	0	0	0	5,821	7,775
Kerosene	0	593	0	287	0	76	0	0	0	956	1,758
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	18,328	61	3,552	0	4,281	0	0	51	26,172	33,497
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,526	389	116	0	-92	0	0	0	2,939	4,064
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	923	26	-17	0	58	0	0	62	928	189
Special Naphthas	0	462	45	28	0	123	0	0	20	639	476
Lubricants	0	865	13	94	0	249	0	0	23	1,198	2,003
Waxes	0	43	5	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	47	67
Petroleum Coke	0	3,232	0	-75	0	0	0	0	156	3,001	1,280
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,483	0	-1,059	0	186	0	0	1	1,615	11,714
Still Gas	0	3,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,614	0
Miscellaneous Products	24	233	94	-157	0	-132	0	0	2	60	368
Total	41,648	94,928	24,233	-1,869	35,903	26,225	26	91,428	2,202	127,412	259,580

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 129,896	0	57,069	-4,083	-21,477	10,661	10	172,030	(s)	26	543,519
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,376	6,510	643	-656	0	-3,965	0	8,733	999	28,176	61,591
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,515	6,510	619	-996	0	-3,540	0	4,340	999	26,770	57,229
Pentanes Plus	5,861	0	24	340	0	-425	0	4,393	0	1,407	4,362
Other Liquids	1,023	0	3,172	-2,716	0	-714	0	6,644	0	-5,879	71,106
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,023	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,025	0	99	99
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,769	-2,087	0	-714	0	2,562	0	-2,594	53,102
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	403	-684	0	0	0	2,999	0	-3,280	17,744
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	58	0	-5	161
Finished Petroleum Products	99	188,288	5,409	504	0	-93,367	0	0	11,145	89,787	120,833
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	89,117	869	-4,244	0	-56,389	0	0	190	29,171	53,360
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7	36,180	594	-781	0	-22,416	0	0	190	13,394	24,079
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	52,937	275	-3,463	0	-33,973	0	0	0	15,776	29,281
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	305	0	-66	0	-224	0	0	0	15	902
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,256	0	-102	0	-680	0	0	0	2,474	2,170
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,010	0	-1,541	0	-11,896	0	0	0	1,573	11,834
Kerosene	1	1,573	0	150	0	-432	0	0	0	1,292	2,325
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	35,016	51	2,627	0	-21,255	0	0	1,012	15,468	24,154
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,558	2,156	2,954	0	-559	0	0	4,286	10,823	9,907
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	11,821	997	-393	0	-112	0	0	467	11,846	2,941
Special Naphthas	0	999	1,286	93	0	-437	0	0	42	1,899	1,873
Lubricants	0	3,049	30	197	0	-854	0	0	458	1,964	4,826
Waxes	0	284	6	-2	0	-65	0	0	41	182	424
Petroleum Coke	0	6,008	0	518	0	0	0	0	4,623	1,903	1,481
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,166	0	437	0	-338	0	0	10	2,255	3,744
Still Gas	0	7,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,838	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	1,288	13	-124	0	-126	0	0	17	1,084	1,092
Total	166,394	194,798	66,293	-6,951	-21,477	-87,385	10	187,407	12,144	112,111	797,049

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balance between supply and disposition.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures- See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1964
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	17,168	0	1,002	311	-5,481	0	0	12,991	0	9	14,046
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,742	150	499	-84	0	-1,333	0	496	0	1,478	1,230
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,862	150	376	-70	0	-1,145	0	347	0	826	1,030
Pentanes Plus	880	0	124	-14	0	-188	0	149	0	653	200
Other Liquids	10	0	0	-342	0	0	0	-912	0	580	5,257
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-66	0	0	0	-643	0	577	2,529
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-276	0	0	0	-279	0	3	2,728
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	12,884	164	-931	0	300	0	0	3	12,424	14,158
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	6,329	48	19	0	-21	0	0	0	6,379	6,266
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	3,795	43	-92	0	-159	0	0	0	3,591	4,000
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,534	5	111	0	138	0	0	0	2,788	2,266
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	1	-1	0	17	0	0	0	35	58
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	514	0	-45	0	-172	0	0	0	297	354
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	722	0	-163	0	651	0	0	0	1,210	823
Kerosene	0	17	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	8	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,560	94	-178	0	-175	0	0	0	3,301	3,403
Residual Fuel Oil	0	421	20	-93	0	0	0	0	0	348	494
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Special Naphthas	0	2	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Lubricants	0	12	(s)	21	0	0	0	0	1	32	63
Waxes	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Petroleum Coke	0	311	0	-24	0	0	0	0	1	286	162
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	533	0	-452	0	0	0	0	0	81	2,481
Still Gas	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	0
Miscellaneous Products	5	39	(s)	-8	0	0	0	0	0	36	14
Total	19,929	13,034	1,666	-1,046	-5,481	-1,033	0	12,575	3	14,491	34,691

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 88,480	0	4,558	4,423	-4,545	-18,860	25	65,610	6,538	1,883	81,153
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	946	1,192	1,018	-35	0	0	0	1,088	122	1,912	1,391
Pentanes Plus	568	1,192	508	-55	0	0	0	816	122	1,276	1,356
	378	0	510	20	0	0	0	272	0	636	35
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	340	0	1,320	850	0	82	0	2,522	0	70	34,071
Unfinished Oils	340	0	0	3	0	0	0	343	0	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	455	-214	0	82	0	935	0	-612	26,728
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	865	1,062	0	0	0	1,245	0	682	7,312
	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	27
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	71,755	1,326	987	0	3,194	0	0	3,905	73,356	54,327
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	30,819	576	703	0	1,791	0	0	71	33,618	19,494
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,415	167	211	0	1,038	0	0	71	13,759	9,347
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18,404	410	492	0	753	0	0	0	20,059	10,147
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	142	0	-33	0	0	0	0	0	109	619
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,346	0	-239	0	366	0	0	0	1,473	1,818
Kerosene	0	6,960	28	257	0	491	0	0	21	7,714	5,731
Disillate Fuel Oil	0	222	0	15	0	0	0	0	(s)	237	204
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,796	88	-518	0	563	0	0	567	11,362	11,288
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed	0	10,665	292	629	0	0	0	0	1,853	9,733	8,730
Special Naphthas	0	732	0	-25	0	0	0	0	97	610	582
Lubricants	0	164	184	-52	0	0	0	0	1	295	285
Waxes	0	378	146	265	0	-17	0	0	33	739	1,160
Petroleum Coke	0	81	4	-7	0	0	0	0	3	75	59
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,343	0	88	0	0	0	0	1,250	2,181	1,885
Silt Gas	0	1,355	0	-68	0	0	0	0	6	1,281	2,119
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,607	0
	0	145	8	-28	0	0	0	0	3	122	353
Total	89,766	72,947	8,221	6,225	-4,545	-15,584	25	69,220	10,565	77,221	170,942

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ January 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

—Continued—

PAD District and State	Production		PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			PAD District IV		
Florida	1,317	42	Colorado	E 2,343	E 76
New York	E 71	E 2	Montana	E 2,351	E 76
Pennsylvania	E 363	E 12	Utah	E 2,362	E 76
Virginia	E 3	E 0	Wyoming	E 9,269	E 299
West Virginia	283	9	Adjustment 2	40	1
Adjustment 2	266	9	Total PAD District IV	E 16,365	E 528
Total PAD District I	E 2,303	E 74			
PAD District II			PAD District V		
Illinois	2,400	77	Alaska		
Indiana	276	9	South Alaska	1,964	63
Kansas	6,029	194	North Slope	52,333	1,688
Kentucky	597	19	Adjustment for Alaska ²	-335	-11
Michigan	2,520	81	Total Alaska	53,962	1,741
Missouri	E 16	E 1	Arizona	20	1
Nebraska	529	17	California		
North Dakota	4,321	139	Central Coastal	6,296	203
Ohio	E 1,237	E 40	East Central	21,300	687
Oklahoma	13,872	447	North	15	(s)
South Dakota	104	3	South	6,858	221
Tennessee	74	2	Total California	34,469	1,112
Adjustment 2	429	14	Nevada	106	3
Total PAD District II	E 32,404	E 1,045	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-55	-2
			Total PAD District V	88,502	2,855
PAD District III			United States Total	E 268,419	E 8,659
Alabama	1,624	52			
Arkansas	E 1,559	E 50			
Louisiana	40,189	1,296			
Gulf Coast	2,782	90			
Rest of State	42,971	1,386			
Total Louisiana	2,764	89			
Mississippi					
New Mexico	575	19			
Northwestern	5,759	186			
Southeastern	6,334	204			
Total New Mexico					
Texas					
TRRC District 01	2,149	69			
TRRC District 02	3,328	107			
TRRC District 03	10,681	345			
TRRC District 04	2,388	77			
TRRC District 05	729	24			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,568	115			
TRRC District 07B	3,008	97			
TRRC District 07C	2,994	97			
TRRC District 08	21,343	688			
TRRC District 08A	18,673	602			
TRRC District 09	3,327	107			
TRRC District 10	1,965	63			
East Texas	4,209	136			
Total Texas	78,362	2,528			
Adjustment 2	-4,769	-154			
Total PAD District III	E 128,845	E 4,156			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels).

Alaska: State - 1,733;
California: Federal - 2,575, State - 3,129;
Louisiana: Federal - 27,717, State - 2,078;
Texas: Federal - E1,831, State- 139,
U.S. Total - 39,202.

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E = Estimated

- Data not available.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	360	579	939	3	1,794	501	6,681	8,979	20,286	2,875	7,358	671	4,186	35,376	2,742	946	48,982
Pentanes Plus	32	72	104	1	237	120	926	1,284	3,442	245	1,290	187	697	5,861	880	378	8,507
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	328	507	835	2	1,557	381	5,755	7,695	16,844	2,630	6,068	484	3,489	29,515	1,862	568	40,475
Ethane	94	156	250	0	611	5	2,354	2,970	6,977	1,118	2,757	68	1,094	12,014	252	2	15,488
Propane	142	239	381	1	588	221	2,225	3,035	6,287	1,103	2,030	212	1,452	11,094	1,025	347	15,882
Normal Butane	72	81	153	1	196	131	820	1,148	2,524	227	694	132	639	4,216	473	159	6,149
Isobutane	20	31	51	0	162	24	356	542	1,046	182	587	72	304	2,191	112	60	2,956
Finished Petroleum Products	108	0	108	0	2	0	22	24	36	45	0	12	6	99	9	0	240
Finished Motor Gasoline	108	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	119
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	39	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	468	579	1,047	3	1,796	501	6,703	9,003	20,322	2,920	7,358	683	4,192	35,475	2,751	946	49,222

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	29,516	2,545	32,061	1,725	57,494	8,628	19,473	87,320	15,768	87,241	61,112	5,613	2,296	172,030	12,991	65,610	370,012
Pentanes Plus	41	0	41	0	682	163	926	1,771	1,089	2,467	548	120	69	4,393	149	272	6,626
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117	48	165	153	2,048	411	678	3,290	468	1,615	2,047	137	73	4,340	347	816	8,958
Ethane	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	78
Propane	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	82	0	1	38	0	0	39	5	0	126
Normal Butane	0	48	48	70	1,255	297	226	1,848	150	1,064	1,009	38	44	2,305	285	602	5,088
Isobutane	117	0	117	83	708	114	452	1,357	318	550	925	99	29	1,921	57	214	3,666
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	9	0	9	0	206	0	0	206	2	480	540	0	3	1,025	10	343	1,593
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,271	-17	2,254	-9	-1,486	-55	-341	-1,891	16	100	2,314	65	67	2,562	-643	935	3,217
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	288	-15	273	0	1,051	-69	-207	775	104	1,390	1,462	15	28	2,999	-279	1,245	5,013
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-23	0	-23	0	-45	0	2	-43	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	-1	-9
Total Input to Refineries	32,219	2,561	34,780	1,869	59,950	9,078	20,531	91,428	17,447	93,293	68,181	5,950	2,536	187,407	12,575	69,220	395,410
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	965	82	1,047	56	1,870	292	639	2,856	515	2,881	1,981	182	75	5,635	417	2,133	12,088
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,485	604	3,842	2,539	294	109	7,387	557	3,106	16,113
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	68.7	47.1	66.3	84.3	80.3	96.1	81.2	82.0	85.4	75.0	78.1	61.9	68.6	76.3	74.8	68.7	75.0
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.92	.39	.88	.41	.85	1.74	.61	.87	.61	1.01	.89	1.52	.73	.94	.92	1.03	.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.67	40.63	31.44	37.41	36.50	30.27	38.13	36.27	37.83	35.33	33.36	32.20	39.09	34.80	35.18	25.35	33.19
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,485	604	3,842	2,539	294	109	7,387	557	3,106	16,113
Operating	1,276	104	1,379	66	2,193	301	740	3,299	579	3,432	2,362	235	107	6,714	480	2,855	14,728
Idle	128	71	199	0	136	3	47	186	25	410	176	59	2	673	77	251	1,385

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Crude Oil Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
 (in thousand barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		New Mexico		Total		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill.	Ind.	Wisc.	Okla.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La.	Ark.	No. La.	Total					Rocky Mts.	West Coast			
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,337	29	1,366	40	1,854	248	397	2,539	197	2,891	3,255	74	93	6,510	150	1,192	11,757						
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	492	0	492	0	244	1	49	294	148	1,349	1,688	2	0	3,088	4	224	4,102						
For Other Uses	845	29	874	40	1,610	247	348	2,245	148	1,542	1,567	72	93	3,422	146	968	7,655						
Ethane	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	787	15	0	2	814	0	0	827						
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	1	0	0	311	0	0	311						
For Other Uses	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	487	14	0	2	503	0	0	516						
Propane	1,138	29	1,167	40	1,771	240	434	2,485	199	2,213	1,963	61	62	3,898	173	900	8,623						
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	417	0	417	0	222	0	49	271	49	990	174	0	0	1,213	0	152	2,053						
For Other Uses	721	29	750	40	1,549	240	385	2,214	150	1,223	1,189	61	62	2,685	173	748	6,570						
Normal Butane	192	0	192	0	61	2	-37	26	-2	-70	1,877	13	29	1,847	-27	296	2,334						
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	75	0	75	0	0	1	0	1	1	98	1,513	2	0	1,613	0	76	1,765						
For Other Uses	117	0	117	0	61	1	-37	25	-2	-168	364	11	29	234	-27	220	589						
Isobutane for Petro Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	-49	0	0	0	-49	4	-4	-27						
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,522	966	17,488	1,146	35,764	5,001	11,857	53,768	9,057	43,198	33,771	1,988	1,103	89,117	6,329	30,819	137,521						
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	5,043	429	5,472	489	14,595	2,374	6,464	23,922	4,385	16,839	13,562	802	592	36,180	3,795	12,415	81,784						
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,479	537	12,016	657	21,169	2,627	5,393	29,846	4,672	26,359	20,209	1,186	511	52,937	2,534	18,404	115,737						
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	45	0	16	61	24	168	113	0	0	305	18	142	526						
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	546	30	576	31	452	95	309	887	904	1,008	706	130	508	3,256	514	1,346	6,579						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	614	0	614	26	3,169	432	738	4,365	909	6,440	7,594	6	61	15,010	722	6,960	27,671						
Kerosene	-7	66	59	104	489	29	-29	593	54	671	797	46	5	1,573	17	222	2,464						
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,424	700	8,124	363	10,742	2,297	4,926	18,328	3,798	16,201	12,705	1,660	651	35,016	3,560	11,796	76,824						
Residual Fuel Oil	3,181	146	3,327	72	1,768	268	418	2,526	923	6,378	2,942	303	12	10,558	421	10,665	27,497						
Naphtha < 400 Deg For Petro Feed. Use	395	0	395	0	727	0	67	794	175	2,628	261	45	0	3,109	0	177	4,475						
Other Oils > 400 Deg For Petro Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	129	0	0	129	252	5,473	2,987	120	0	8,712	0	555	9,401						
Special Naphthas	18	14	32	0	281	0	181	462	23	814	42	120	0	999	2	164	1,659						
Lubricants	298	322	620	0	496	0	369	865	0	1,967	755	327	0	3,048	12	378	4,924						
Waxes	0	69	69	0	20	0	23	43	8	165	55	56	0	284	10	81	487						
Petroleum Coke	1,070	19	1,089	29	2,030	587	586	3,232	276	3,075	2,539	107	11	6,008	311	3,343	13,983						
Marketable	354	0	354	0	1,009	464	395	1,868	54	1,514	1,779	90	0	3,437	152	2,588	8,399						
Catalyst	716	19	735	29	1,021	129	191	1,364	222	1,561	760	17	11	2,571	159	755	5,584						
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,248	43	1,291	72	1,686	217	514	2,489	542	571	16	944	93	2,166	533	1,355	7,834						
Sulfur Gas	1,364	92	1,456	60	2,399	348	807	3,614	445	4,364	2,787	195	47	7,838	396	3,607	16,911						
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	83	0	83	0	3	0	0	3	5	457	125	0	0	587	25	171	869						
For Other Uses	1,281	92	1,373	60	2,396	348	807	3,611	440	3,907	2,662	195	47	7,251	371	3,436	16,042						
Miscellaneous Products	84	41	125	3	169	39	22	233	65	953	237	33	0	1,268	39	145	1,830						
Fuel Use	4	24	28	0	1	0	6	7	0	-26	124	0	0	98	3	15	151						
Non-Fuel Use	80	17	97	3	168	39	16	226	65	979	113	33	0	1,190	36	130	1,679						
Total Production	34,099	2,537	36,636	1,946	62,220	9,561	21,201	94,928	17,852	96,965	71,563	6,034	2,584	194,798	13,034	72,947	412,343						
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-1,880	24	-1,856	-77	-2,270	-483	-670	-3,500	-205	-3,672	-3,382	-84	-48	-7,391	-459	-3,727	-16,933						

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
 Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1984

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	50.5	36.9	49.5	57.9	56.7	52.4	54.7	55.9	46.8	42.6	45.8	30.2	39.4	43.7	49.4	42.3	47.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.1	.0	.1	.0	.2	.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.0	0	.1	.1	.2	1
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	1.1	4.0	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.0	1.2	3.3	5.1	1.3	3.9	3.7	1.2	1.8	3.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	5.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	21.5	1.9	4.2	2.0	1.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1.9	0	1.8	1.5	5.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.4	12.0	.1	2.6	8.6	5.8	10.5	7.4
Kerosene .....	.0	2.6	.2	6.1	.9	.3	.2	.7	.3	.8	1.3	.8	.2	.9	.1	.3	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.4	27.7	23.7	21.2	19.2	26.8	25.7	21.5	24.1	18.5	20.0	29.2	27.5	20.1	28.8	17.7	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	10.0	5.8	9.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	3.0	5.8	7.3	4.6	5.3	.5	6.0	3.4	16.0	7.4
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.2	0	1.3	0	.4	.9	1.1	3.0	.4	.8	0	1.8	0	.3	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	.2	0	0	.2	1.6	6.3	4.7	0	0	5.0	.0	.8	2.5
Special Naphthas .....	.1	.6	.1	0	.5	0	.9	.5	.1	.9	.1	2.1	0	.6	.0	.2	.4
Lubricants .....	.9	12.7	1.8	0	.9	0	1.9	1.0	.0	2.3	1.2	5.8	0	1.7	.1	6	1.3
Waxes .....	.0	2.7	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.0	0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	.8	3.2	1.7	3.6	6.8	3.1	3.8	1.7	3.5	4.0	1.9	5	3.4	2.5	5.0	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.9	1.7	3.8	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	.7	.0	16.6	3.9	1.2	4.3	2.0	2.1
Still Gas	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.8	5.0	4.4	3.4	2.0	4.5	3.2	5.4	4.5
Miscellaneous Products .....	.3	1.6	.4	.2	.3	.5	1	.3	.4	1.1	4	.6	0	.7	.3	2	5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.9	.9	-5.4	-4.5	-4.1	-5.6	-3.5	-4.1	-1.3	-4.2	-5.3	-1.5	-2.0	-4.2	-3.7	-5.6	-4.5

¹ Based on crude oil input and net returns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(in Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	27,304	17,162	57,069	1,002	4,558	107,094	
Natural Gas Liquids							
Pentanes Plus	1,087	5,529	643	499	1,018	8,777	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	653	0	24	124	510	1,310	
Ethane	435	5,529	619	376	508	7,467	
Propane	0	3,565	0	0	0	3,565	
Normal Butane	247	1,184	359	150	83	2,023	
Isobutane	113	469	166	135	255	1,137	
	75	312	95	90	170	742	
Other Liquids ¹							
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,546	703	3,172	0	1,320	7,740	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,100	646	2,769	0	455	4,969	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	1,446	57	403	0	865	2,771	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products							
Finished Motor Gasoline	31,484	839	5,409	164	1,326	39,222	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8,935	207	869	48	576	10,635	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,183	112	594	43	167	6,098	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3,753	95	275	5	410	4,537	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	1	0	2	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	347	0	0	0	0	347	
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,024	0	0	0	28	1,051	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	1,024	0	0	0	28	1,051	
Distillate Fuel Oil	43	0	0	0	0	43	
Bonded Ships Bunkers	3,270	61	51	94	88	3,566	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	3,270	61	51	94	88	3,566	
Bonded Ships Bunkers	16,766	389	2,156	20	292	19,623	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	16,766	389	2,156	20	292	19,623	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	238	26	997	0	0	1,261	
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lubricants	276	45	1,286	(5)	184	1,792	
Waxes	232	13	30	(5)	145	422	
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	5	6	0	4	25	
Miscellaneous Products	30	0	0	0	0	30	
	309	94	13	(5)	8	425	
Total Imports	62,421	24,233	66,293	1,666	8,221	162,834	

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PADD.

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(5) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,675	0	0	0	151	0	0	50	2,388	495	0	3,085	8,760	283
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	0	0	496	496	16
Saudi Arabia	8,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	514	9,510	307
United Arab Emirates	2,913	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	561	3,474	112
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,584	0	262	0	151	0	0	50	3,399	495	298	4,656	22,240	717
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	118	1,804	58
Gabon	1,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,625	52
Indonesia	6,775	450	390	0	205	19	0	42	896	0	24	2,026	8,802	284
Iran	2,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,071	67
Nigeria	7,497	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554	8,051	260
Venezuela	7,434	0	0	126	1,618	525	0	406	834	0	29	3,538	10,972	354
Subtotal Other OPEC	27,089	450	944	126	1,823	544	0	448	1,848	0	53	6,236	33,325	1,075
Other														
Angola	3,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300	3,889	125
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	295	10
Bahamas	0	0	605	0	0	40	0	560	1,019	0	506	2,729	2,729	88
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,122	0	0	0	704	42	23	1,891	1,891	61
Canada	12,064	6,616	451	57	791	0	6	830	1,117	184	392	10,444	22,508	726
Congo	1,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200	1,661	54
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Libena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	453	453	15
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	1	37	0	0	90	90	3
Mexico	20,382	174	467	884	(s)	0	0	3	6	0	10	1,545	21,926	707
Netherlands	495	0	0	0	1,372	0	0	393	0	0	99	1,864	2,359	76
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	639	0	1,292	0	0	0	3,277	0	41	5,249	5,249	169
Norway	3,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,922	127
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	(s)	1,036	1,068	34
Petu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	0	0	671	671	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	145	0	269	96	0	0	0	363	177	1,049	1,049	34
Romania	0	0	0	507	279	0	0	0	0	0	561	1,347	1,347	43
Spain	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	239	239	8
Trinidad and Tobago	2,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,874	93
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	11,145	100	0	79	553	0	0	0	0	0	512	1,244	12,388	400
Virgin Islands	0	0	308	0	1,549	710	37	1,213	3,657	88	110	7,672	7,672	247
Zaire	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	38
Other Western Hemisphere	143	127	212	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	34	1,474	1,617	52
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,885	0	936	253	1,144	8	0	68	1,539	449	657	5,053	9,939	321
Subtotal Other	62,422	7,017	3,763	2,644	8,661	854	43	3,067	14,376	1,296	3,124	44,846	107,268	3,460
Total Imports	107,094	7,467	4,969	2,771	10,635	1,399	43	3,566	19,623	1,792	3,475	55,740	162,834	5,253

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,690	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	2,388	0	0	2,540	4,230	136
Saudi Arabia	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	56
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	298	298	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,424	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	2,388	0	298	2,686	6,262	202
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	118	420	14
Gabon	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	22
Indonesia	3,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	491	3,540	114
Nigeria	1,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,878	61
Venezuela	2,377	0	0	0	1,343	525	0	406	823	0	29	3,125	5,502	177
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,293	0	0	0	1,343	525	0	406	1,433	0	29	3,735	12,027	368
Other														
Angola	1,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300	2,081	67
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	295	10
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	560	1,019	0	0	1,618	1,618	52
Brazil	0	0	0	0	655	0	0	0	704	0	0	1,359	1,359	44
Canada	1,143	208	8	0	286	0	6	650	708	15	121	2,002	3,145	101
Congo	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200	490	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	453	453	15
Mexico	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	2,405	78
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,372	0	0	393	0	0	(s)	1,765	1,765	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	639	0	1,292	0	0	0	3,277	0	0	5,208	5,208	168
Norway	2,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,763	89
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	32	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	0	0	510	510	16
Puerto Rico	0	0	145	0	269	96	0	0	0	80	177	767	767	25
Romania	0	0	0	507	279	0	0	0	0	0	561	1,347	1,347	43
Spain	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	239	239	8
Trinidad and Tobago	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	15
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	6,058	100	0	79	426	0	0	0	0	0	273	878	6,936	224
Virgin Islands	0	0	308	0	1,549	710	37	1,213	3,654	0	0	7,471	7,471	241
Zaire	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	23
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	8	1,235	1,235	40
Other Eastern Hemisphere	545	0	0	253	1,075	0	0	50	724	181	6	2,289	2,834	91
Subtotal Other	15,587	435	1,100	1,446	7,442	846	43	2,865	12,946	276	1,147	28,546	44,132	1,424
Total Imports	27,304	435	1,100	1,446	8,935	1,371	43	3,270	16,766	276	1,474	35,116	62,421	2,014

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	10
Iran	1,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	34
Nigeria	0	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	203	7
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,364	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,568	51
Other														
Canada	9,190	5,529	442	57	207	0	0	61	389	45	137	6,867	16,057	518
Congo	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,229	136
Netherlands	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	16
Trinidad and Tobago	911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	911	29
United Kingdom	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	15,797	5,529	442	57	207	0	0	61	389	45	138	6,868	22,665	731
Total Imports	17,162	5,529	646	57	207	0	0	61	389	45	138	7,072	24,233	782
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	495	0	546	4,530	146
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	0	0	496	496	16
Saudi Arabia	7,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	859	7,777	251
United Arab Emirates	2,913	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	3,175	102
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,160	0	262	0	0	0	0	50	1,010	495	0	1,818	15,978	515
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,059	34
Gabon	938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	938	30
Indonesia	712	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	0	24	859	1,572	51
Iran	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032	33
Nigeria	5,619	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	5,969	193
Venezuela	5,057	0	0	126	275	0	0	0	11	0	0	413	5,470	176
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,417	450	351	126	275	0	0	0	396	0	24	1,622	16,039	517
Other														
Angola	1,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,808	58
Bahamas	0	0	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	1,110	1,110	36
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	0	42	23	532	532	17
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	111	111	4
Congo	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,356	169	467	277	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	921	15,277	493
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	99	99	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	1

See footnotes at end of table.

7. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Norway	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,159	37
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	160	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	282	282	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,503	45
United Kingdom	4,563	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	366	4,929	159
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	98	110	201	201	6
Zaire	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	15
Other Western Hemisphere	143	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	239	382	12
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,526	0	871	0	0	0	0	0	586	288	5	1,730	5,236	170
Subtotal Other	28,493	169	2,156	277	594	0	0	1	749	791	1,046	5,783	34,275	1,106
Total Imports	57,069	619	2,769	403	869	0	0	51	2,156	1,286	1,070	9,223	66,293	2,138
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,002	376	0	0	48	0	0	94	20	(s)	126	664	1,666	54
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,002	376	0	0	48	0	0	94	20	(s)	126	664	1,666	54
Total Imports	1,002	376	0	0	48	0	0	94	20	(s)	126	664	1,666	54
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,015	0	390	0	205	19	0	42	19	0	(s)	676	3,691	119
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,015	0	390	0	205	19	0	42	19	0	(s)	676	3,691	119
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	729	503	1	0	251	0	0	25	0	12	8	800	1,529	49
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	1	37	0	0	90	90	3
Mexico	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	16	16	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	33
United Kingdom	0	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	814	0	64	0	69	8	0	18	229	0	645	1,034	1,848	60
Subtotal Other	1,543	508	65	865	371	8	0	46	273	184	668	2,988	4,530	146
Total Imports	4,558	508	455	865	576	28	0	88	292	184	668	3,664	8,221	265

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	766	(*)	0	6,538	7,304
Natural Gas Liquids ..	42	1,121	999	0	122	2,293
Pentanes Plus ..	0	168	0	0	0	168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ..	42	953	999	0	122	2,115
Ethane ..	0	336	0	0	0	336
Propane ..	16	281	881	0	49	1,228
Normal Butane ..	25	168	118	0	72	384
Isobutane ..	0	168	0	0	0	168
Finished Motor Gasoline ..	25	0	190	0	71	285
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel ..	(*)	0	0	0	0	(*)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel ..	(*)	0	0	0	21	21
Kerosene ..	1	0	0	0	(*)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil ..	405	51	1,012	(*)	567	2,036
Residual Fuel Oil ..	181	0	4,286	0	1,853	6,320
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock ..	48	7	242	1	6	304
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock ..	(*)	56	224	0	90	370
Special Naphthas ..	3	20	42	0	1	66
Lubricants ..	198	23	458	1	33	714
Waxes ..	5	(*)	41	0	3	50
Petroleum Coke ..	202	156	4,623	1	1,250	6,232
Asphalt ..	1	1	10	0	6	19
Miscellaneous Products ..	18	2	17	0	3	39
Total Product Exports ..	1,130	1,269	12,144	3	4,027	18,572
Total Exports ..	1,130	2,202	12,144	3	10,565	26,044

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other 2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	22	1
Australia	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	4	8	(s)	154	(s)	6	172	6
Bahamas	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	165	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	175	6
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	320	(s)	1	324	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	25	0	2	26	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	766	955	23	0	275	230	22	51	2	537	7	252	3,119	101
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	515	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	0	1	22	1
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	(s)	0	(s)	19	1
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	10	1	15	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	32	0	(s)	76	2
Dominican Republic	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	2	223	7
Ecuador	0	38	0	0	179	0	3	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	219	0	(s)	508	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	285	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	78	3
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	63	2
Guatemala	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	10	22	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	51	0	0	0	2,293	0	1	2	1,556	(s)	67	3,970	128
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	124	88	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	211	7
Jamaica	0	29	25	0	0	0	(s)	33	(s)	0	0	3	89	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	345	366	9	86	2	823	(s)	56	1,694	55
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	253	336	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	0	92	687	22
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	112	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	739	5	21	0	0	7	93	11	34	0	5	917	30
Netherlands	0	68	0	0	0	0	7	1	(s)	595	(s)	162	833	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	51	0	0	179	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	230	7
New Zealand	0	(s)	66	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	51	(s)	2	120	4
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	19	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	334	0	(s)	335	11
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	113	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	645	21
Panama	0	0	0	0	510	0	3	19	(s)	(s)	0	1	23	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	1,031	8	1	(s)	0	188	1	20	2	0	(s)	12	1,263	41
Rep. of South Africa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	58	(s)	1	84	3
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	45	0	0	0	4	54	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1984
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	0	325	2	2	(s)	0	(s)	2	335	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	6	(s)	1,017	0	67	2,291	74
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	1	0	(s)	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	13	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	64	64	2
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	33	0	5	51	2
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	(s)	7	(s)	27	(s)	4	40	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	79	0	0	181	6
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	88	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1	17	0	2	109	4
Virgin Islands	5,029	(s)	0	0	0	310	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5,340	172
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	9	48	0	10	95	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	73	2
Other	478	13	(s)	0	(s)	76	(s)	9	1	83	(s)	40	700	23
Total	7,304	2,115	285	21	2,036	6,320	66	714	50	6,232	19	883	26,044	840

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater

than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Thousands of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousands Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																		
Refinery	—	—	13,045	—	—	—	—	13,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,234	1,956	25,417	100,628
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,392	—	—	—	—	58,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,421	10,759	27,808	187,132
Leases	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	1,594	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,070	1,331	1,687	21,740
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	391,794	0	0	391,794
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	26,241	26,241
Total	—	—	14,495	—	—	—	—	74,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	543,519	14,046	81,153	727,535
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																		
Refinery	36,796	2,615	39,411	962	42,703	8,791	15,467	67,923	10,812	73,254	44,359	5,412	1,509	135,346	14,434	64,427	321,541	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	102,993	—	—	—	—	80,122	—	—	—	—	—	72,253	3,213	20,203	278,784	
Pipeline	—	—	24,722	—	—	—	—	35,462	—	—	—	—	—	39,222	2,754	5,055	107,215	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	113	38	151	0	186	84	1,481	1,751	1,683	4,019	697	81	229	6,709	244	104	8,959	
Total	—	—	167,277	—	—	—	—	185,258	—	—	—	—	—	253,530	20,645	89,789	716,499	
Pentanes Plus																		
Refinery	15	0	15	0	63	77	109	249	63	144	156	36	12	411	16	9	700	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	2,279	—	—	—	—	—	1,513	0	0	3,816	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	1,238	107	5	1,769	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	7	9	0	40	30	281	351	493	487	174	23	23	1,200	77	21	1,658	
Total	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	3,298	—	—	—	—	—	4,362	200	35	7,943	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																		
Refinery	459	13	472	108	1,489	138	627	2,362	186	602	1,836	19	21	2,664	378	692	6,568	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	845	—	—	—	—	16,035	—	—	—	—	—	43,450	64	581	60,975	
Pipeline	—	—	1,283	—	—	—	—	6,442	—	—	—	—	—	5,769	430	0	13,924	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	93	31	124	0	144	54	1,200	1,398	1,029	3,531	523	57	206	5,346	158	83	7,109	
Total	—	—	2,724	—	—	—	—	26,237	—	—	—	—	—	57,229	1,030	1,356	88,576	
Ethane																		
Refinery	9	0	9	0	3	21	0	24	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	42	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,917	—	—	—	—	—	12,678	0	0	15,595	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,789	—	—	—	—	—	1,868	134	0	3,791	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	334	358	95	1,506	2	0	8	1,611	7	0	1,976	
Total	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	5,088	—	—	—	—	—	16,166	141	0	21,404	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mnt.		Dist. V West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	44	0	44	0	118	0	0	118	2	8	49	0	0	0	59	0	221
Total	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	0	221
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	367	5	372	2	756	33	137	928	70	64	901	4	5	1,044	136	242	2,722
Bulk Terminal	—	—	753	—	—	—	—	10,104	—	—	—	—	—	16,626	64	148	27,695
Pipeline	—	—	1,147	—	—	—	—	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	2,661	175	0	7,222
Natural Gas Processing Plant	75	31	106	0	73	33	547	653	503	1,000	385	27	130	2,045	110	67	2,981
Total	—	—	2,378	—	—	—	—	14,924	—	—	—	—	—	22,376	485	457	40,620
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	0	0	7	6	2	42
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	2	42
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	38	8	46	57	380	34	315	786	74	380	425	4	10	893	199	388	2,312
Bulk Terminal	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	1,735	—	—	—	—	—	8,986	0	352	11,146
Pipeline	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	855	—	—	—	—	—	876	79	0	1,929
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	0	17	0	24	16	223	263	353	672	84	19	53	1,181	36	11	1,508
Total	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	3,639	—	—	—	—	—	11,936	314	751	16,895
Isobutane																	
Refinery	1	0	1	49	232	23	175	479	40	134	461	11	6	652	37	60	1,229
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1,279	—	—	—	—	—	5,160	0	81	6,539
Pipeline	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	—	—	364	42	0	982
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	23	5	96	124	78	353	52	11	15	509	5	5	644
Total	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	2,441	—	—	—	—	—	6,695	84	146	9,394
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	31	0	31	0	113	0	0	113	1	88	10	0	0	99	0	4	247
Total	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	99	0	4	247
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	4,150	202	4,352	53	3,298	170	1,466	4,967	834	8,652	4,804	191	60	14,531	536	5,013	29,419
Naphthas and Lighter	1,286	26	1,312	0	2,262	3	626	2,891	492	7,485	2,259	27	5	10,268	294	3,654	18,419
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,476	293	5,769	94	4,764	368	1,859	7,085	1,329	10,720	6,719	134	145	19,047	976	12,387	45,264
Heavy Gas Oils	2,632	241	2,873	2	2,906	16	1,116	4,040	363	4,243	4,502	49	99	9,256	723	5,674	22,566
Residuum	13,544	762	14,306	149	13,230	557	5,067	19,003	3,018	31,100	18,284	391	309	53,102	2,529	26,728	115,668
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.		Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mtn.	Dist. V West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	4,480	96	4,576	37	4,867	890	2,019	7,813	1,494	8,100	6,939	163	256	16,952	2,727	7,225	39,293	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	775	1	87	1,117	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	17	0	0	50	
Total	—	—	4,685	—	—	—	—	7,981	—	—	—	—	—	17,744	2,728	7,312	40,460	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	23	0	23	0	186	0	5	191	0	16	145	0	0	161	0	27	402	
Total	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	161	0	27	402	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	5,240	241	5,481	91	7,478	2,071	2,769	12,409	2,152	9,856	5,066	1,404	213	18,691	2,924	8,159	47,664	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	41,438	—	—	—	—	33,474	—	—	—	—	—	14,397	1,909	9,418	100,636	
Pipeline	—	—	13,612	—	—	—	—	17,246	—	—	—	—	—	20,272	1,426	1,917	54,473	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	25	
Total	—	—	60,549	—	—	—	—	63,129	—	—	—	—	—	53,360	6,266	19,494	202,798	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	1,890	135	2,025	48	3,648	1,210	1,535	6,441	1,105	4,093	2,015	501	137	7,851	1,883	3,824	22,024	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,819	—	—	—	—	17,356	—	—	—	—	—	7,577	1,218	4,829	51,599	
Pipeline	—	—	5,624	—	—	—	—	8,771	—	—	—	—	—	8,651	894	894	24,834	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	15	
Total	—	—	28,478	—	—	—	—	32,568	—	—	—	—	—	24,079	4,000	9,347	98,472	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,350	106	3,456	43	3,830	861	1,234	5,968	1,047	5,763	3,051	903	76	10,840	1,041	4,335	25,640	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,819	—	—	—	—	16,118	—	—	—	—	—	6,820	691	4,789	49,037	
Pipeline	—	—	7,988	—	—	—	—	8,475	—	—	—	—	—	11,621	532	1,023	29,639	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	
Total	—	—	32,071	—	—	—	—	30,561	—	—	—	—	—	29,281	2,266	10,147	104,326	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	27	0	27	0	218	0	15	233	129	398	126	0	0	653	43	212	1,168	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	—	128	15	272	1,195	
Pipeline	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	22	0	135	260	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	99	
Total	—	—	462	—	—	—	—	681	—	—	—	—	—	902	58	619	2,722	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mnt.	Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	242	24	266	0	518	108	166	792	269	824	290	132	120	1,635	242	915	3,850	
	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	528	—	—	—	—	—	83	15	437	1,579	
	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	452	97	466	1,290	
	—	—	953	—	—	—	—	1,424	—	—	—	—	—	2,170	354	1,818	6,719	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,018	0	1,018	52	1,447	255	128	1,882	339	3,044	2,306	7	40	5,736	447	3,358	12,441	
	—	—	3,670	—	—	—	—	3,679	—	—	—	—	—	1,856	227	1,706	11,138	
	—	—	3,050	—	—	—	—	2,214	—	—	—	—	—	4,242	149	667	10,322	
	—	—	7,738	—	—	—	—	7,775	—	—	—	—	—	11,834	823	5,731	33,901	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene	252	46	298	0	486	46	234	766	90	655	396	19	31	1,191	4	165	2,424	
	—	—	3,036	—	—	—	—	790	—	—	—	—	—	574	27	39	4,466	
	—	—	183	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	558	0	0	943	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
	—	—	3,517	—	—	—	—	1,758	—	—	—	—	—	2,325	31	204	7,835	
Distillate Fuel Oils	4,326	296	4,622	53	4,899	1,569	2,318	8,839	1,096	7,373	3,389	857	214	12,929	2,142	4,909	33,441	
	—	—	26,344	—	—	—	—	16,096	—	—	—	—	—	4,846	716	4,834	52,836	
	—	—	6,336	—	—	—	—	8,562	—	—	—	—	—	6,377	545	1,545	23,365	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
	—	—	37,302	—	—	—	—	33,497	—	—	—	—	—	24,154	3,403	11,288	109,644	
Residual Fuel Oils	2,999	102	3,101	26	1,701	312	198	2,237	395	3,506	2,158	192	9	6,260	494	6,900	18,992	
	—	—	21,338	—	—	—	—	1,827	—	—	—	—	—	3,646	0	1,664	28,475	
	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	166	172	
	—	—	24,444	—	—	—	—	4,064	—	—	—	—	—	9,907	494	8,730	47,639	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock	303	0	303	0	108	0	56	164	136	864	332	54	0	1,386	0	211	2,064	
	303	0	303	0	108	0	56	164	136	864	332	54	0	1,386	0	211	2,064	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	347	959	249	0	0	1,555	1	371	1,956	
	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	347	959	249	0	0	1,555	1	371	1,956	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky M.L.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	101	47	148	0	196	0	162	348	22	1,298	75	163	0	1,559	8	259	2,322
Bulk Terminal	—	—	466	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	61	0	26	681
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53
Total	—	—	614	—	—	—	—	476	—	—	—	—	—	1,673	8	285	3,056
Lubricants																	
Refinery	1,165	828	1,993	0	732	0	494	1,226	14	2,770	1,219	545	0	4,548	61	402	8,230
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,135	—	—	—	—	777	—	—	—	—	—	278	2	758	2,950
Total	—	—	3,128	—	—	—	—	2,003	—	—	—	—	—	4,826	63	1,160	11,180
Waxes																	
Refinery	9	106	115	0	25	0	42	67	15	245	89	75	0	424	0	59	665
Total	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	424	0	59	665
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	872	0	872	0	368	777	135	1,280	0	435	848	198	0	1,481	162	1,885	5,680
Total	872	0	872	0	368	777	135	1,280	0	435	848	198	0	1,481	162	1,885	5,680
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,512	37	1,549	446	4,446	1,986	910	7,788	1,008	396	354	1,093	284	3,135	2,244	1,794	16,510
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,593	—	—	—	—	3,926	—	—	—	—	—	609	237	325	8,690
Total	—	—	5,142	—	—	—	—	11,714	—	—	—	—	—	3,744	2,481	2,119	25,200
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	174	17	191	0	118	5	13	136	38	580	92	64	0	774	12	143	1,256
Bulk Terminal	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	37	0	56	230
Pipeline	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	274	0	154	647
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	11
Total	—	—	317	—	—	—	—	368	—	—	—	—	—	1,092	14	353	2,144
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	181,772	—	—	—	—	259,580	—	—	—	—	—	797,049	34,691	170,942	1,444,034

1. Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	187	1,861	0	0	0	4,603	1,548	12,709	0
Petroleum Products	8,574	112	0	3,080	8,351	2,412	82	78,525	26,681	0	2,111	1,554	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	604	0	0	73	0	0	26	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	942	5,761	169	0	1,635	8,333	0	0	647	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,890	0	0	1,430	1,830	1,334	0	45,475	11,768	0	976	540	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,081	0	0	430	935	715	0	17,240	5,604	0	507	343	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,809	0	0	1,000	895	619	0	28,235	6,164	0	469	197	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	99	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	143	0	0	0	153	0	0	549	1	0	283	89	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	295	0	0	79	57	692	0	9,266	2,231	0	456	6	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,109	0	0	250	427	200	0	18,445	2,850	0	387	199	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	497	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro																
Feedstock	35	0	0	12	0	0	0	77	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	65	0	53	29	0	0	643	322	0	9	0	0	0	26	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	144	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	47	0	152	30	0	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,574	112	0	3,148	8,351	2,412	82	78,712	28,542	0	2,111	1,554	4,603	1,548	12,735	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	115	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	942	5,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	667	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,154	0	1,142	1,775	1,334	33,716	0	0	0	976	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,172	0	321	892	715	12,830	0	0	0	507	0	0	0	815	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,982	0	821	883	619	20,886	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	531	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	284	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	182	0	0	153	0	439	0	0	0	283	0	89	0	83	0
Kerosene	22	0	70	57	692	6,203	0	2,089	0	197	0	6	0	35	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,585	0	181	427	200	14,844	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,508	0	387	0	199	0	176	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,943	0	2,469	8,237	2,412	57,007	0	24,717	0	1,843	0	1,554	782	1,109	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	68	0	0	187	0	187	0	1,861	0	4,803	12,709
Petroleum Products	2,631	112	0	611	114	82	21,518	1,463	3,574	16,481	1,964	268	0	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	82	714	0	623	91	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,736	0	0	288	55	0	11,759	816	411	10,532	726	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	909	0	0	109	43	0	4,410	221	15	4,174	315	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	827	0	0	179	12	0	7,349	595	396	6,358	411	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	12	20	67	18	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	143	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	113	0	0	9	0	0	3,063	236	495	2,332	142	259	0	0
Kerosene	21	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	524	0	0	69	0	0	3,601	354	1,068	2,179	342	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	154	0	0	497	0	0	497	62	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	35	0	0	12	0	0	77	0	36	41	35	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	37	198	79	123	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	65	0	53	29	0	643	0	551	92	322	9	0	26
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	5	60	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	8	0	0	144	0	0	144	194	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	47	0	18	30	0	203	8	167	28	0	0	0	0
Total	2,631	112	0	679	114	82	21,705	1,463	3,761	16,481	3,825	268	4,803	12,735

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts into PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts into PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts into PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts into PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts into PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,858	0	4,858	3,409	68	3,341	12,709	2,048	10,661	0	0	0	0	18,860	-18,860
Petroleum Products	81,605	8,686	72,919	36,809	13,925	22,884	9,271	107,317	-95,046	2,412	3,445	-1,033	3,302	26	3,276
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	677	64	613	179	604	-425	0	188	-188	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,577	0	2,577	8,980	6,872	2,108	6,428	9,968	-3,540	169	1,314	-1,145	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	714	0	714	0	82	-82	0	714	-714	0	0	0	82	0	82
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,905	5,890	41,015	18,198	4,594	13,604	1,830	58,219	-56,389	1,334	1,355	-21	1,791	0	1,791
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	17,670	3,081	14,589	9,028	2,080	6,948	935	23,351	-22,416	715	874	-159	1,038	0	1,038
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	29,235	2,809	26,426	9,170	2,514	6,656	895	34,868	-33,973	619	481	138	753	0	753
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	0	99	125	17	108	0	224	-224	17	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	549	143	406	233	153	80	153	833	-680	0	172	-172	366	0	366
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,345	295	9,050	2,532	828	1,704	57	11,953	-11,896	692	41	651	491	0	491
Kerosene	399	43	356	76	0	76	0	432	-432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,695	2,109	16,586	5,158	877	4,281	427	21,682	-21,255	200	375	-175	563	0	563
Residual Fuel Oil	651	0	651	62	154	-92	0	559	-559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	89	35	54	70	12	58	0	112	-112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	314	0	314	123	0	123	0	437	-437	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	696	74	622	331	82	249	120	974	-854	0	0	0	9	26	-17
Waxes	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	65	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	152	0	152	194	8	186	0	338	-338	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	355	97	258	50	182	-132	77	203	-126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	86,463	8,686	77,777	40,218	13,993	26,225	21,980	109,365	-87,385	2,412	3,445	-1,033	3,302	18,886	-15,584

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,181	146	3,327	72	1,768	268	418	2,526	923	6,378	2,942	303	12	10,558	421	10,665
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	678	32	710	0	113	0	46	159	83	751	224	58	4	1,120	107	556
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,596	0	1,596	30	409	0	196	635	632	739	1,196	167	0	2,734	129	2,652
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	907	114	1,021	42	1,245	268	176	1,732	208	4,888	1,522	78	8	6,704	185	6,470
																16,112

Source. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	526	30	556	0	144	0	48	192	68	101	140	11	3	323	88	165
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,342	0	1,342	23	696	0	94	813	148	940	1,028	123	0	2,239	93	2,048
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	1,131	72	1,203	3	861	312	56	1,232	179	2,465	990	58	6	3,698	313	4,687
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation
— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to					From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	III	Low All	Cent All	New Eng	I	II	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	497	0	0	0	497	62	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	201	1	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	296	61	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,388	0	0	2,388
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	496	0	0	496
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	514	0	0	514
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,399	0	0	3,399
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	118	0	0	118
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	877	1	18	896
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	11	0	823	834
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,006	1	842	1,848
Other				
Angola	0	300	0	300
Australia	0	295	0	295
Bahamas	239	458	321	1,019
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	704	0	0	704
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	148	483	485	1,117
Congo	200	0	0	200
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	453	453
Malaysia	0	5	32	37
Mexico	0	0	6	6
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	342	0	2,935	3,277
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	180	0	510	671
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,213	1,320	1,124	3,657
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	662	439	0	1,101
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,310	204	25	1,539
Subtotal Other	4,979	3,508	5,992	14,378
Total Imports	9,383	3,507	6,734	19,623

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	7,103	3,031	6,632	16,766
Connecticut	99	0	0	99
Delaware	0	0	150	150
Florida	118	344	582	1,044
Georgia	0	0	65	65
Maine	0	0	780	780
Maryland	22	0	312	334
Massachusetts	0	0	405	405
New Jersey	503	772	1,194	2,469
New York	5,072	1,439	1,966	8,477
Pennsylvania	1,276	449	48	1,773
South Carolina	0	0	298	298
Vermont	14	27	0	41
Virginia	0	0	832	832
PAD District II	121	265	3	389
Michigan	121	265	0	386
North Dakota	(s)	0	3	3
PAD District III	2,156	0	0	2,156
Louisiana	586	0	0	586
Texas	1,570	0	0	1,570
PAD District IV	3	0	18	20
Montana	3	0	18	20
PAD District V	0	211	81	292
California	0	0	6	6
Hawaii	0	211	75	286
All PAD Districts	9,383	3,507	6,734	19,623

(s) = Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8) , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of ~127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

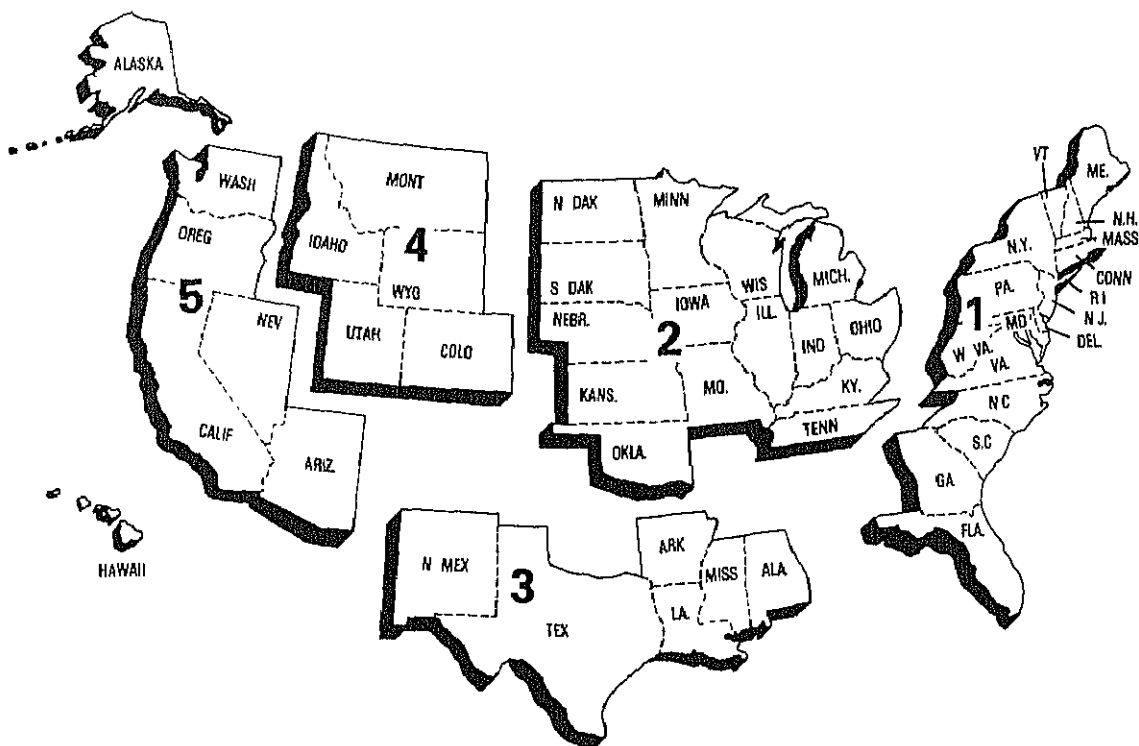
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

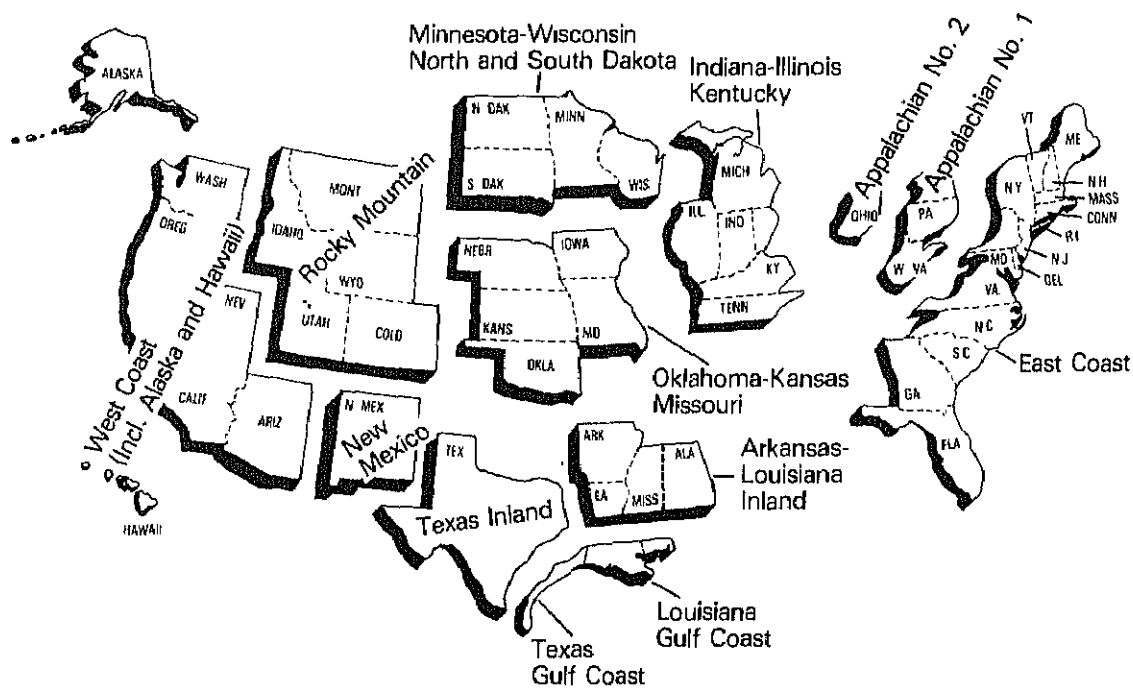
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

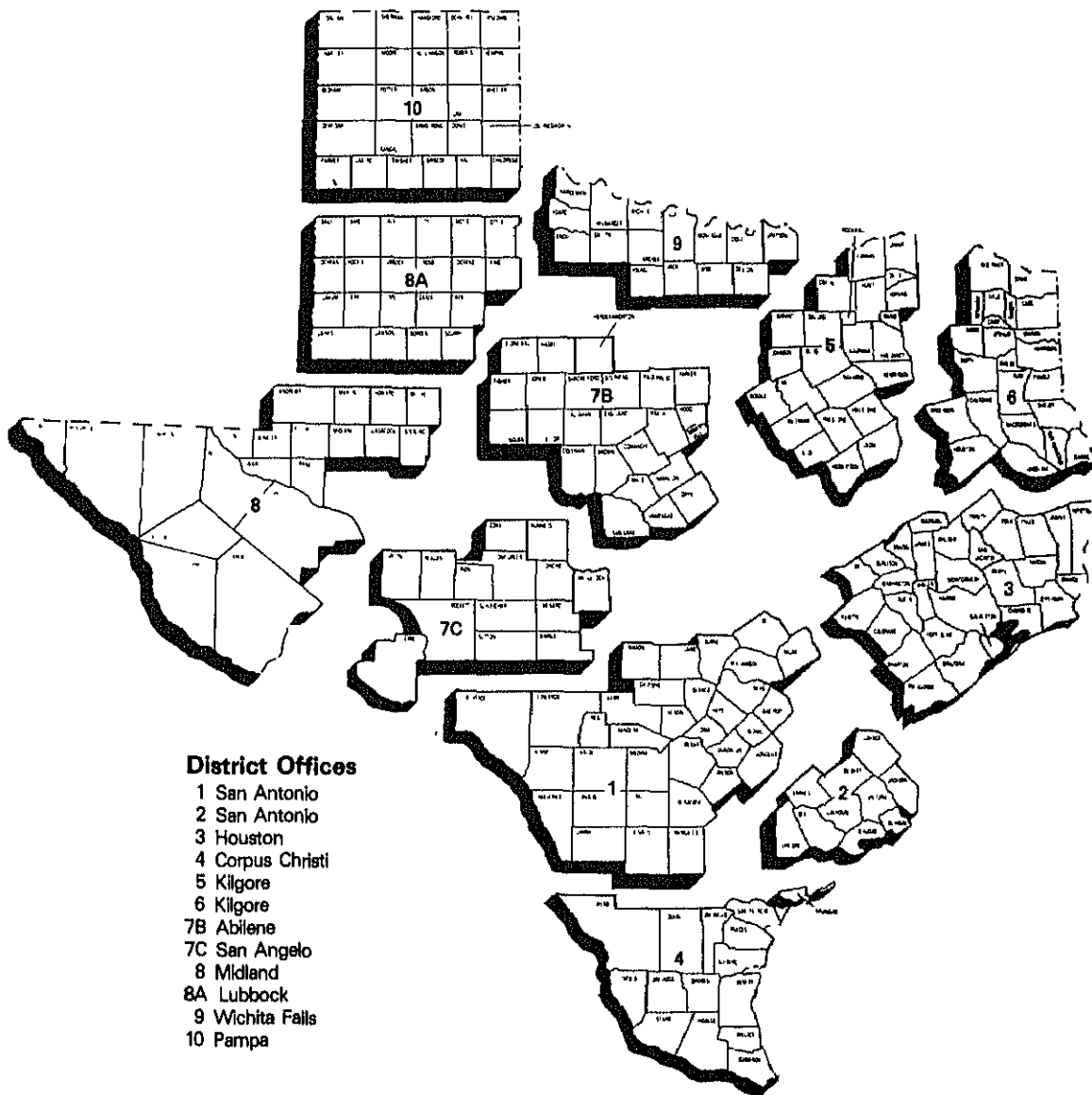
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



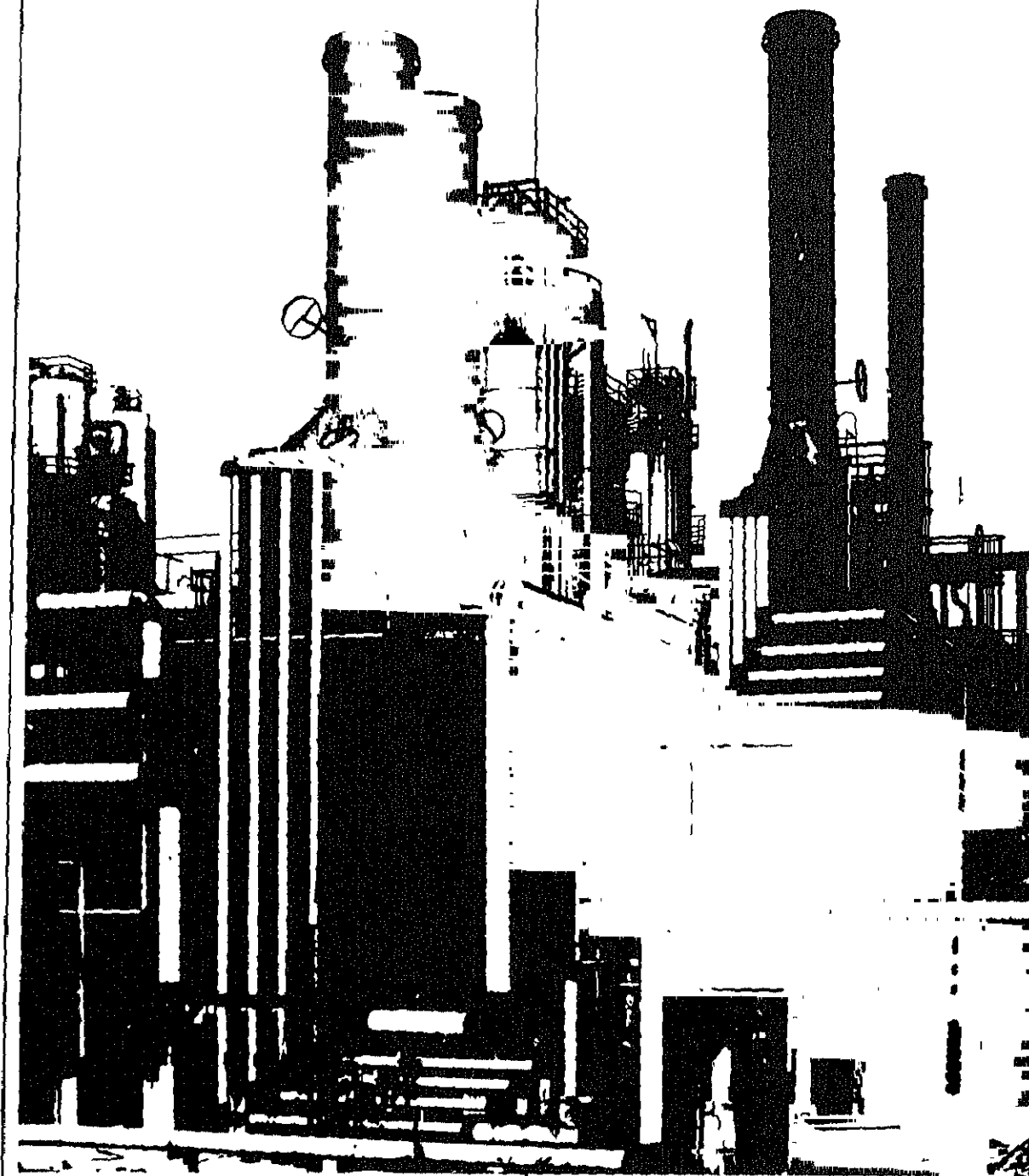
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-300: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1983, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 99.9 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases and bonded ship bunkers are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum

gases (LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (On April 1 and October 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) *Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Imports* equals the sum of the im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation

gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 - 1,420; and 1982 - 1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases. 1974 - 113, 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the Summary Statistics, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the Summary Statistics. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases. 1983 - 108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983 - 248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.¹

¹Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

**Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630- 6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886- 7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823- 6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350- 7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824- 6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105- 7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was sub-

tracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,846	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	- 48	2,599	1,627	1,602	- 25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	- 34	3,085	1,629	1,612	- 17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	- 39	3,208	1,736	1,716	- 20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section.

tion, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquid (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate to a five-component slate that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The Imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 1 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

EXHIBIT 1. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL IMPORTS

PRODUCT SLATE	Ethane	Propane	Normal butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Natural Gasoline & Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they

exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 2 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by PAD of exportation, due to the wide variation of components in the mixed streams.

EXHIBIT 2. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL EXPORTS

PRODUCT	P.A.D.	Ethane	Propane	EIA Component Slate Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	All	100%				
Propane	All		100%			
Butane	All			100%		
Mixed Streams	I, IV, V II III	30%	40% 25% 80%	60% 15% 20%	15%	15%

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